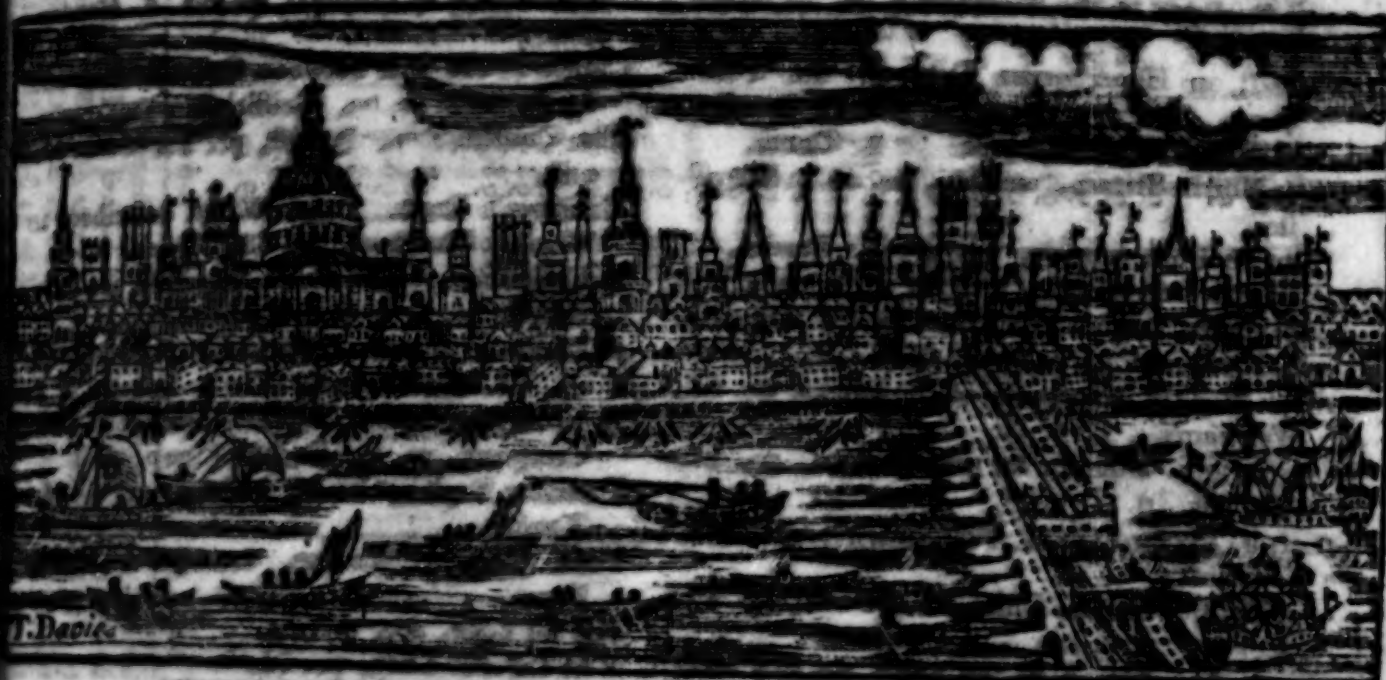


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1762.

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, 1871.

[illegible][illegible]

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1762.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,



S I was the other day reading the Spectator I was surprized to meet with this very remarkable passage, " I think a person, who is terrified with the imagination of

opposing the current opinion of all antiquity. The best historians (says he) have it upon record, how Charlemain's mistress enchanted him with a ring, which as long as she had about her, he would not suffer her dead carcase to be buried, and a bishop taking it out of her mouth, the emperor grew to be as much bewitched with him, but he being cloyed with his excess of favour, threw it into a pond, where the emperor's chiefest pleasure was to walk till his dying day." It is remarkable, that Mr. Howel was a gentleman of great learning, as the several performances that he was author of sufficiently shew, and that he likewise had a very great and comprehensive knowledge of mankind. Of just the same nature is that very remarkable story told by that great man Lord Clarendon in his Hist. of the Rebellion, Vol. I. I think p. 31. 8vo. edit. and which he really believed to be true: but this story has been very naturally accounted for, by supposing, as many learned men have supposed, that the duke of Buckingham had been guilty of incest with his own mother, and that she, out of great affection for her son, had even acquainted this person with the secret, which he was to inform the duke of, in order the more easily to gain his belief of the other part of his story. See the 4th vol. of a book called Memoirs of Literature, article 9; where, if I remember right, you will find something to this purpose.

The reflections that must naturally arise in our minds, upon reading these several passages which were all of them wrote by men remarkable for their learning, as well as for their great and extensive knowledge of life and manners are so very obvious, that I need not trouble you with my remarks concerning them. And to confess the truth, I have neither leisure or inclination, at present, sufficient to induce me to impose a task

M m m 2

September, 1762.

of this sort on myself. But I must confess I am greatly surprized to find these passages delivered down to us from such great authorities, and all of them in such manner as plainly shew what was the private opinion of these great men concerning them. And now, sir, if you can make any use of these few hints (that I have given you) towards the entertainment of your readers, it will give me pleasure, but whether or no you shall think them of any service, yet, I hope, I shall at least stand excused, since I am a sincere well-wisher to the success of your magazine, &c. I am, &c. J. H.

S. The well-known ancient custom of our kings touching for the Evil and Mr. Guiny (if I mistake not the historian) his very remarkable observations thereupon are too well known to have escaped your notice.

The thoughts of any of our ingenious correspondents on this subject will be acceptable, before we venture to give our own. The other hints from this correspondent are received, and will be made a proper use of, as soon we have

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Parallel between Jesus-Christ and Socrates. From *Emilius*: or, The Treatise on Education. By Rousseau.

WITH respect to revelation, were I more instructed than I am, perhaps I might perceive its truth, and its utility to such as are so happy as to embrace it. But while I perceive, on the one hand, arguments in favour of christianity which I am unable to answer, I see, on the other, objections against it which I cannot resolve. There are so many solid reasons for and against it, that not knowing on which side the truth lies, and unable to come to a fixed determination, I remain in suspense, and neither acknowledge nor reject it. Instead of disbelieving I only doubt, and even my doubt is full of respect. I have not the presumption to think myself infallible.

I acknowledge at the same time that the majesty which reigns in the sacred writings fills me with a solemn kind of astonishment, and that the sanctity of the Gospel speaks in a powerful and commanding language, to the feelings of my heart. Cast your eye on the writings of the philosophers, behold them in all their studied pomp, and see how trifling, how insignificant they appear, when com-

pared with the holy records of the gospel? Is it possible that a book so sublime, and yet so artless and simple, can be a production merely human? Is it possible that the person whose history unfolds, can be considered by any as a mere man? Hear him speak; behold his actions! Is that the language of enthusiasm? Is that the lordly tone of an ambitious ring-leader? On the contrary, what gentleness and purity in his manners! What mildness and affecting grace in his instructions! What elevation and dignity in his maxims! What deep wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what delicacy, what precision in his answers to the demands of the ignorant, or the objections of the perverse! What an amazing empire over his passions did his whole conduct and conversation discover! Where is the man, where is the sage, that has so far attained the perfection of wisdom and virtue as to live, act, suffer, and die without weakness on the one hand, or ostentation on the other? That sage was Christ. When Plato drew the ideal portrait of his good man covered with the reproach that was due to iniquity, while he deserved the immortal prize of virtue, he drew exactly the character of Jesus. The resemblance was so striking, that it was perceived by all the christian fathers; and, indeed, it is not possible to mistake it. Who, in such as the tyranny of prejudice and selfish blindness hinder from perceiving things in their true light, would dare to compare the son of Sophroniscus with the son of Mary? What an immense distance is there between these two characters! Socrates expiring without pain or disgrace, acted his part, and sustained to the end without much effort, and that easy death had not reflected a blot upon his life, it would be a question whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, sagacity, was any thing more than a phis. He was, say some, the inventor of morality: but what do such men know? Morality was practised long before Socrates; and he had only the merit of saying what others had done, and displaying in his instructions, what he exhibited in their examples. Aristotle had been just, before Socrates had declared what justice was. Leonidas had laid down his life for his country, before Socrates had recommended the love of country as a moral duty. Sparta was frugal, before Socrates had praised

gality; and Greece abounded with virtuous men before he had explained the nature of virtue. But was it from the morals and example of his countrymen that Jesus derived the lines of that pure and sublime morality, that was inculcated in his instructions, and shone forth in his example, and which he alone taught and practised with an equal degree of perfection? In the midst of people, where the most furious fanaticism reigned, most exalted wisdom raised its voice, and the grand simplicity of the most heroic virtues cast a lustre upon the vilest and most worthless of all the nations. The death of Socrates, who breathed his last in a philosophical conversation with his friends, is the mildest death that nature or wisdom could desire; while the death of Jesus, expiring in torment, injured, inhumanly treated, mocked, cursed by an assembled people, is the most horrible one that a mortal could apprehend. Socrates, while he takes the poisoned cup, gives his blessing to the person who presents it to him, with the tenderest marks of sorrow. Jesus in midst of his dreadful agonies prays, —for whom? for his executioners, who were foaming with rage against his person. Ah! if the life and death of Socrates carry the marks of a sage, the life and death of Jesus proclaim a God!

Will any one say that the Gospel-history is all mere fiction? Believe me, my friend, it is not so that impostors go to work; I see nothing here that has the air of fiction, and the facts relating to Socrates, of which no mortal entertains the least doubt, are not so well attested, as those which are recorded in the history of Christ. All your suppositions will be attended with the same difficulty, which remove some steps farther off, but which will still return in its full force; for it is much more inconceivable and absurd to suppose that a number of persons should have laid their heads together to compose this book, than it is to grant that the subject of it may have been taken from the real life and actions of one man. Jewish writers, with all their efforts, could never have arose to that noble and elevated tone, to that pure and sublime morality that reigns in the Gospel; and the history of Jesus is clothed with such characters of truth, with lines of credibility, that have something in them so grand, so striking, so absolutely inimitable, that the inventor of such things would be still a greater object of astonish-

ment than the hero of whom they are reported. After all, this same Gospel is full of things which are incredible, of things which are repugnant to reason, and which no man of sense can either conceive or admit. What then is to be done, what conduct shall we observe amidst such contradictions? Let us be modest and cautious, my friend. Let us respect in silence what we can neither reject, nor comprehend, and humble ourselves before the Great Being, who alone knows the truth.

Such is the strange and uncomfortable situation of mind, with respect to religion, into which Mr. Rousseau, speaking in the person of a country-vicar, casts the young Emilius, after having drawn such a picture of the morality of that religion and of the divine excellence and sanctity of its author, as it is impossible for a Christian to read without finding his conviction of Christ's celestial mission fortified and confirmed, and which I am fully persuaded an honest Deist cannot read without anxiety and compunction of heart.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
IN your last, I read the sentiments of the gentleman, who endeavoured to prove, "That the art of speaking well, is perfectly consistent with the want of a taste, or, what is commonly called a bad ear for music." Notwithstanding the epithet, "Assurance," which your correspondent bestows on those, who are of a contrary opinion, he modestly tells the world, that he will venture to call, what he is about to confute, a popular error. I entirely agree with him, when he says, "That scarce any thing is more absurd than to be positive in favour of conclusions, of which we have not well weighed, and tested the arguments by proofs." — And I most earnestly wish, according to his own words, he had strove "To acquire just distinctions of things, and to keep his ideas of their names and natures clear and distinct:" — but alas! he has even despised his own doctrine, and advanced palpable inconsistencies, in not gross absurdities. He has confounded the theory of music (from which, by the by, he should have reasoned) with the practical part, and made a good ear, and taste, synonymous terms. Taste we well know, cannot exist independent of a good ear? but

but a person may possess a good ear without any degree of taste. A good ear (strictly speaking) consists in distinguishing sounds, in knowing concord from discord, as experienced in tuning an instrument: but taste, as in writing, is the faculty of discovering the beauties of a piece of music, or an ability to compose such. — Indeed the gentleman speaks, through the whole, of music, in such a strain, as convinces me that he has no taste himself for it, and consequently is incapable of judging, whether it be a necessary ingredient to form an orator, or not. — What musical connoisseur can read, without indignation, the following cool treatment of one of the noblest sciences? "The object, says this writer, of a musical taste, is the disposition of notes, which consist in a technical arrangement of concords and discords." again: "Music is addressed to the understanding by a complication of airs alone, in point of strength or softness, quickness or slowness." And I will add, that it requires the same force of language, emphasis of expression, and sublimity of thought, to recommend it, as oratory doth: — Nay, in this respect, Handel's oratorios will rank with any of Demosthenes's or Cicero's orations.

The gentleman adopts himself a popular error, in agreeing, "That the consonancy, which subsists between strings of music in tension, and the nerves and fibres of the human system, occasions in people a frequent thrilling." — This is easily confuted: — Let a number of persons stand by, while some one touches every whole and half note of a harp-fichord: if the thrilling is occasioned by the consonancy that subsists between the strings in tension, and their nerves, they will soon find the effect, as some notes must certainly be consonant with their fibres: but no such effect, I am confident, will result: — the thrilling therefore must be owing to beauty in the composition; to the force and expression of the subject, which is worked up by the musician. Your correspondent then seems to have but a very superficial knowledge of music: but let us see what he has advanced, in order to prove that an ear, or taste, for it is no ways necessary for an orator.

No kind of argument has he produced to back his opinion: or he runs away from what he proposes, and shifts his reasoning to the practical part of music:

— He tells us, "That an orator has certainly no need to understand the arrangement of notes, or to be able to sing, long, &c." — That to read poetry with a musical chant, is ridiculous; and to speak a grave speech with a tone, is absurd. — What is all this to the purpose? This is no proof that a musical ear is not requisite for an orator: — Surely the gentleman thinks, that all modulation of the voice consists in singing or chanting: — But let me desire him to consider what I am going to observe.

As every musician plays in some key, flatter or sharper, according to the stile of the piece, and concludes in the fundamental key-note, or its concord: so should every orator speak in some fundamental key or tone; and though he raises or sinks his voice, according to the nature of the speech, he is to take particular care, that it ends in the fundamental tone, or its concord. — By the term, *tone*, I mean no kind of singing or chanting; for a person, however grave he may utter his words, speaks in some tone, that agrees with a note in music. — What I infer is, that it is selfeasily impossible for any man to speak well, to pitch properly his fundamental tone, to be truly sensible of his elevations and cadences, and to be certain of concluding his oration in the leading note, or its concords, if he has not a tolerable ear for music. — This is consistent and reasonable; and numbers, who speak much in public, must frequently experience the want or advantage of a good ear: — The man, who is so happy as to possess it, delivers himself with ease and pleasure; he plays, as it were, round his fundamental note; sets bounds to his elevations and cadences, and in the conclusion, by a gentle descent or ascent, comes plum into his mother tone, and ends with spirit and harmony: — but the voice, when in concert with an untuned ear, ranges at large; sets out on an uncertain pitch; knows no bounds; raises to a scream, sinks to a croke, and concludes, in all likelihood, most unmusically rough. — This writer is very cunning in one respect: to help out a weak argument, he considered, that he was obliged to allow the orator to be acquainted with the distinction of sounds, and this he thought he might assert with safety, on the authority of another popular error, viz: that all men have a natural taste for music: — but unluckily

he has done this at the expence of a palpable inconsistency; or rather confutes himself by it.—After he had affirmed, that an orator needs no ear or taste for music, nor any knowledge of composition, he says, yet the orator is, *without doubt, thoroughly acquainted with the distinction of sounds, in point of strength, cadence, elevation, roughness, &c.* What, in the name of goodness; can a man be *thoroughly acquainted* with all this, and have no ear for music.—Let me tell your correspondent, sir, that no person can give a more convincing proof of his having an ear, than by distinguishing sounds, especially, if he does it in point of elevation, cadence, and roughness;—but the goodness of that ear must be determined from the nicety of the distinction.—In my opinion therefore, he has by no means proved his assertion; and he has certainly betrayed his judgment, with respect to music, though in a pure elegant and masterly style. I am,

Galhampton, Your, &c. H.
near Sherborn, Sept. 18. 1762.

Explanation of Mr. Hogarth's new Print.

THE subject of this print is, as its title expresses it, *The Times*. The first object is a quarter of the globe on fire, supposed to be Europe; and France, Germany, and Spain, denoted by their respective arms, are represented in flames, which appear to be extending themselves to Great Britain itself. And this desolation is continued and increased by Mr. P—, who is represented by the figure of Hen. VIII. with a pair of bellows blowing up those flames, which others are endeavouring to extinguish. He is mounted on the skulls of the populace; there is a Cheshire cheese hanging between his legs, and round the same pool. per ann. The manager of the engine-pipe is L—B—, who is assisted by working the engine by sailors, English soldiers, and Highlanders; but their good offices are impeded by a man with a wheelbarrow overladen with Monitors and North Britons, brought to be thrown to keep up the flame. The respectable body depicted under Mr. P—, are the members of London, who are worshipping the idol they had formerly set up; a German prince, who alone is to gain by war, is amusing himself with a violin among his miserable countrywomen. It is sufficiently apparent what is meant by the fine gentleman at

the dining-room window of the Temple coffee-house, who is squinting at the director of the engine-pipe, whilst his garretters are engaged in the same employment. The picture of the Indian alludes to the advocates for the retaining our West-India conquests, which they say will only increase excess and debauchery; and the breaking down of the Newcastle arms, and the drawing up the patriotic ones, refer to the resignation of a noble duke, and the appointment of his successor: the Dutchman sneaking his pipe, with a fox peeping out beneath him, the emblem of cunning, waiting the issue; the waggon with the treasures of the Hermione, the unnecessary marching of the militia, signified by the Norfolk jig; the dove with the olive branch, and the miseries of war, are obvious, and need no explanation.

Of preserving Bees.

IT is well known, that bees are a most profitable commodity in Spain, and might be so to a much greater degree than they are in England. There is little, indeed scarce any, expence attending them; and if it was not for the absurd and ungrateful custom of destroying such swarms yearly, they might be propagated to a vast extent. The poorest people might make fortunes by them: women and girls might easily manage them.

The material difference between the Spanish practice and ours is this: They never kill their bees, but drive them down to the bottom of their hives with the smoke of Rosemary, and then with a knife cut the combs and take them out afterwards with a ladle, and shut the top of the hive again; but they never take above half the honey, that the bees may have some foundation to go to work upon again.

This practice has something so good-natured in it, that I cannot doubt but it will gain ground in an age, whose best improvements have been made in common-sense and humanity to brutes.

The Turks, barbarians to us in every other respect, have long been more polished by this ruling tenderness; but to our honour, cruelty is every day more exploded; and it has been proved by fact, contrary to the ridiculous opinion of our progenitors, that the greatest bravery is consistent with the great-
est

est good nature. Few animals are more serviceable to men than bees: we repay their services with destruction. I hope to see an end of this practice, especially as the experience of Spain evinces, that sparing them is more profitable. I cannot flatter myself with equal hopes of knowing, that no more lobsters are roasted or boiled alive. Avarice is capable of being corrected, if it finds its account; but gluttony is totally deaf.

On the Author's being asked which of the Miss R——'s he liked best.

WHEN we the heaven's bespangled frame

With curious eye survey,
Say, who the brightest star can name
That gilds th' etherial way?

When swains to grace Belinda's breast
A fragrant knot compose,
Who can distinguish from the rest,
The flower that sweetest blows?

Hard task, you'll own, yet harder still,
Betwixt three blooming toasts,
To tell, with nice discerning skill,
Which greatest beauty boasts.

A task like this on Ida's wood
Employ'd the Trojan swain,
When Goddeses contending stood
The golden fruit to gain.

An ass (as subtle school-men say)
To neither can incline,
When plac'd between two loads of hay:
That ass's case is mine.

To each my mind unbiass'd bears
An equal, just esteem,
A tribute which such worth as their's
From all mankind may claim.

Yet were the truth, you'll say, confes'd,
There's one in some degree
Which hits your taste above the rest—
There is, and——is she.

That our Readers may have a clear View of the Importance of the Operations of our Fleet and Army at CUBA, we have given them the annexed large and beautiful CHART or MAP of the AMERICAN ISLANDS now called the WEST INDIES, with the whole Coast of the neighbouring CONTINENT.

We shall subjoin a List of the principal Islands, with some other Particulars, referring to our former Volumes for more full Accounts.

ANTILLES ISLANDS.

CUBA, is the most considerable of the Great Antilles Islands, and one

of the finest and most fruitful in the universe, though its value is lost upon the indolent Spaniards, who let it be overgrown with woods, &c. It was discovered by Columbus, and settled in 1511, by John Velasquez, with about 500 foot and 80 horse. This bloody wretch is said to have destroyed five millions of the natives. St. Jago, is generally looked upon as the capital of the Island, and has a noble and commodious port. The governor and the principal merchants reside at the Havanna, of which our readers have an account and *Plan* in our mag. for last May, p. 280. and an account of the present attack, p. 489, and see *Cuba* and *St. Jago* in our *Gen. Index*.

Jamaica, subject to the crown of England. For a full account of it, see *Jamaica* in our *Gen. Index*.

Hispaniola, or *St. Domingo*, is subject partly to Spain and partly to France. See, for a full account of the island, our vol. for 1758, p. 640, where will be also found an accurate Map thereof.

Porto-Rico, is subject to the Spaniards, and is a very fertile island, being about 150 miles in length from E. to W. and about 50 broad from N. to S. *Porto-Rico*, the capital, is well inhabited and fortified. The number of inhabitants on the island may be about 10,000.

The Little Antilles, are a great number, and amongst them are *Curacao* and *Bonaire* belonging to the Dutch.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

The chief of these islands are *Martico*, *Guadaloupe*, *Marigalante*, *Dominico*, *St. Christophers*, *Antigua*, *Barbadoes*, *Granada*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tabago*, all, at this time, by right of possession, or by conquest, under the dominion of the British crown. See these names in our *Gen. Index*. and in the indexes to our successive Volumes.

LUCAYOS or BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The Bahama islands are about 4 or 500 in number: the principal are *Bahama* and *Providence*, belonging to the English. The Spanish ships, from the *Havanna*, are forced to wait an opportunity to pass the Bahama Streight, homeward, which is 16 miles broad and 45 long, and a very dangerous navigation.

[For a general history of our possessions in this part of the world, see *West-India*, and for the particulars relating to every part of the continent, and the most remarkable places thereon, see their names in our *General Index*.]

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

MDCCLXXV.

The first volume of this history, which was published in the year 1766, has been so long in the hands of the public, that it is now become a classic. It has been translated into French, Italian, and Spanish, and has been the subject of many eulogies. The second volume, which contains the history of the city from the year 1630 to the present time, is now published. It is written in the same style as the first volume, and is equally interesting and valuable. It contains a great deal of new matter, and is a most complete and accurate history of the city of Boston.





A New and Correct MAP
of the
AMERICAN ISLANDS,
now called the
WEST INDIES,
with the whole Coast of the
NEIGHBOURING CONTINENT.
By Tho: Kitchin Geog:



Longitude West from Ferro

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 414.

THE next bill I am in course to take notice of, is that which was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to on the 15th of Dec.* but as the last of these resolutions relates to a bill passed in the same session, I must premise an account of that bill, and consequently must observe, that on the 2d of December it was resolved, that the house would, on the 7th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration an act, made in the 33d of his late majesty, intitled, *an act for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon, &c.* Accordingly, the said order being read on the 7th, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, to consider of the several laws relating to spirituous liquors; and the house, after having had several accounts referred to the committee, resolved itself into the same, and came to several resolutions, which, according to order, were next day reported, and were as followeth:

That it is the opinion of this committee, 1st. That the present method of subjecting spirits, made for exportation, to the payment of duties, and, in consideration thereof, granting drawbacks, or allowances, to be paid upon the exportation of such spirits, has been found to be attended with many inconveniences.

2d. That certain regulations be established, for the making of spirits for exportation, and that spirits, made under such regulations, be not subject to the payment of any of the present duties, nor intitled, upon exportation, to any of the present drawbacks, allowances, or bounties.

3d. That for encouraging the exportation of spirits, made in Great Britain, from corn, a bounty of three pounds twelve shillings per ton be allowed, upon the exportation of such spirits, made from corn.

4th. That the provision, contained September, 1761.

in the act of the thirty-third year of his late majesty's reign, by which the distillers of spirits from corn are restrained from rectifying, or compounding spirits, as it tends to enhance the price of spirits, made for exportation, equally with that of spirits made for home consumption, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued.

5th. That, in order to prevent the increase of the use of spirits, for home consumption, an additional duty be laid upon all spirits made in Great Britain, other than those which shall be made for exportation, under the regulations above-mentioned.

6th. That, for every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made, or drawn, in Great Britain, for home consumption, from any sort of drink, or wash, brewed, or made, from any sort of malt, or corn, or from brewers wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewers wash or tilts, there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, one penny, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers, thereof.

7th. That, for every gallon of strong waters, or *Aqua Vite* made for sale, for home consumption, of the materials aforesaid, there shall be granted, and paid, to his majesty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers, thereof.

8th. That, for every gallon of low wines or spirits, of the first extraction, made, or drawn, for home consumption, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there shall be granted, and paid, to his majesty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon to be paid by the distillers, or makers thereof.

9th. That, for every gallon of spirits, made, or drawn, in Great Britain, for home consumption, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there shall be granted, and paid

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to

* See before p. 357.

to his majesty two pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers, or makers thereof.

10th. That, for every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made, or drawn, for home consumption, from cyder or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before-mentioned, or any mixture therewith, there shall be granted, and paid, to his majesty, one penny three farthings, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers, or makers thereof.

11th. That for every gallon of spirits made for sale for home consumption, from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before-mentioned, there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, two pence over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

12th. That for every gallon of single brandy, spirits, or *Aqua Vita*, imported into Great Britain, from beyond the seas, not being the produce of our own colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, six pence.

13th. That for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or *Aqua Vita*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain, from beyond the seas, not being the produce of our own colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one shilling.

Of these resolutions the first eleven were then agreed to, and it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to them: and that Mr. alderman Dickin-son, the lord Barrington, the lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Elliot, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. But as to the 12th and 13th of these resolutions, they were recommitted to the same committee for the next day, when they were amended by the committee, and being on the 10th reported, and agreed to, were as followeth.

That for every gallon of single brandy spirits, or *aqua vite*, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, six pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable, thereon.

That for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or *aqua vite*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one shilling over and above all other duties charged or chargeable, thereon.

And the gentlemen ordered to prepare and bring in the said bill, were instructed to make provisions therein, pursuant to these two resolutions. Accordingly, the bill was the very next day presented to the house by the lord Barrington, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, being then intitled, a bill for more effectually preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, for home consumption, by laying an additional duty thereon; and for better regulating and encouraging the exportation of British made spirits; and for securing the payment of the duties upon spirituous liquor. On the 14th the bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, when the committee went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, on which day the amendments were agreed to by the house, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be ingrossed. On the 17th, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and received the royal assent on the 23d.

By the strict adherers to form it may perhaps be thought, that it was a little irregular in the committee of ways and means to make the farther additional duties upon spirituous liquors, a fund for raising money, before the act had been passed by which they were to be established, or the amendments made by the committee upon it agreed to by the house, and without having ever had the resolutions for imposing those duties under their consideration. These formalists may perhaps say, that the resolutions of the abovementioned committee upon the bill for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, after having been agreed to by the house, should have been referred to the committee of ways and means, as was done in the session, 1750, in which the said act was passed, or, otherwise,

that the affair should have been at first referred to that committee, as was done in the session 1742-3, when the act of the 16th of his late majesty, relating to spirituous liquors, was passed, because the ways and means is the committee where every thing relating to our taxes and duties is generally taken into consideration, before any laws relating to them be made, revived, continued, or amended, and therefore gentlemen attend it more exactly than they do most others. But in time of war, even these formalists must allow, that we may, and sometimes ought to depart from some of the forms, that ought to be strictly observed in time of peace; and therefore, on the 15th of December, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were that day agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in, pursuant to those resolutions, and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, the lord Barrington, the lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare, and bring in the same. In obedience to this order, Mr. alderman Dickinson, the very next day, presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon windows, or lights; which was then read a 1st time, and ordered to be read a 2d time. On the 17th, it was ordered, that an account should be laid before the house, of the number of houses in Great-Britain, having more than nineteen windows, together with the amount of the yearly house and window duties payable thereon, for the year 1759; after which the Bill was, on the same day, read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House. On the 18th, there was presented to the house (from the commissioners of taxes pursuant to the said order, a paper, containing an account of the total number of houses in Great Britain, having more than 19 windows; and a special return to the other part of the said order, which paper was referred to the committee upon the said bill; and soon after, on the same day, the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and after Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, they ordered the report to be received on the 21st, when the amendments were agreed

to, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed; but none of these amendments extended to the charging of this new tax upon houses having above nineteen windows, as seems to have been intended by those gentlemen who moved for the account above-mentioned. As the Christmas recess soon after followed, the bill was not read a third time till the 29th of January, when it was passed and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed of course without any amendment; and received the royal assent on the 10th of February. The chief substance of this act will appear from the above resolutions of the committee of ways and means upon which it was founded. But I must observe, that the produce of the new duties established by this act, were by the act directed to be applied towards making good the annuities payable in respect of the sum of 12,000,000 l. advanced upon the credit of the act, which I am next to give an account of, and which was not brought into the house, till after this act was ordered to be engrossed. And as we have now five acts of parliament for establishing and enforcing these duties, two of the 20th, one of the 21st, and one of the 31st of Geo. II. and one of the 2d of his present majesty, by which acts several different sums are to be paid by different sorts of houses, I shall give the following total sums, to be paid yearly by all inhabited houses in Great Britain, not deemed cottages.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. All such houses not having above seven windows, pay only the two house-taxes, which is upon each house | 0 3 0 |
| 2. All such houses having eight windows pay each | 0 11 0 |
| 3. All such houses having nine windows pay each | 0 12 0 |
| 4. All having ten windows pay each | 0 13 0 |
| 5. All having eleven windows pay each | 0 14 0 |
| 6. All having twelve windows pay each | 1 1 0 |
| 7. All having thirteen windows pay each | 1 2 6 |
| 8. All having fourteen windows pay each | 1 4 0 |
| 9. All having fifteen windows pay each | 1 5 6 |
| 10. All | |

10. All having sixteen win-
dows pay each 1. 7. 0

11. All having seventeen win-
dows pay each 1. 8. 6

12. All having eighteen win-
dows pay each 1. 10. 0

13. All having nineteen win-
dows pay each 1. 11. 6

14. All having twenty win-
dows pay each 1. 13. 0

15. And all having above twenty
windows pay each 1. 13s. and 1s.
6d. more for every window the house
contains above the number of twenty;
so that a house containing forty windows
pays, beside the 3s. house tax, the sum
of 3l. to the window tax, and so in
proportion.

Remark 1st. As the houses in Scotland
are, by the 11th article of the union,
free from the first House tax, which was
2s. per house, therefore, with respect to
them, 2s. are to be deducted from every
one of these total sums.

2d. As the people in some parts of
Scotland, especially in Edinburgh, live
as gentlemen do here in our inns of
court, therefore by the act 21 Geo. II. it
was enacted, that every person occupy-
ing any dwelling house, in any edifice
or land within Scotland having more
than nine windows, whether such house
be in a separate building, and under a
distinct and separate roof, or be part of
any edifice, land, or building, and un-
der the same roof with other dwelling
houses, shall be deemed to be the occupier
and tenant of such house to all intents and
purposes. Upon this clause it may be
supposed that several doubts have arisen,
but as they have probably since been all
explained by practice or custom, I think
it needless to mention them; and as to
those that may arise upon this new
window tax act, I shall leave them to be
determined by future practice.

3d. By the same act it was enacted,
that every inhabitant, or occupier, of any
chamber in the inns of court and chan-
cery, shall be rated, and pay for every
window, or light, in his chamber, one
shilling, but shall not be chargeable to
the duty of 2s. on houses; so that the
occupier of any such chamber, if he has
but one window in it, he must pay one
shilling, and if he has seven windows
he must pay seven shillings to the win-
dow tax; whereas the occupier of a
house may still have seven windows in
his house, without being obliged to pay

any thing to the window tax; and if the
parish thinks fit to free him from all
parish rates, he becomes also free from
the house tax.

By the bringing in of the bill, I have
now given an account of, one part of the
said order, of the 15th of Dec. was com-
plied with; but the most material part still
remained, and, therefore, as the above-
mentioned spirituous liquors act had re-
ceived the royal assent before the receipt
the Lord Barrington in further compli-
ance with the said order, presented to
the house on the 22d of January, a bill
for raising by annuities, in the manner
therein mentioned, a certain sum, to be
charged on the sinking fund, and for ap-
plying the surplus of certain duties, on
spirituous liquors, and also the monies aris-
ing from the duties on spirituous liquors
granted by an act of this session of parlia-
ment; which bill was then read a first time,
and ordered to be read a second time.

From the title of this bill every one
must see, that it would have been pro-
posterous to have brought in this bill
before the spirituous liquors bill had
been passed into a law; because no bill
can properly be called an act of this session,
till after it has received the royal assent
and for the same reason, if it had not
been absolutely necessary to provide for
raising the 12,000,000 l. early in the ses-
sion, this bill ought to have been passed
into a law, before the window tax bill
had been ordered, or presented to the
house; because in the preamble of this
bill it is recited, that by an act of this
session the annuities payable in respect
of the sum of 12,000,000 l. advanced
upon the credit of the said act, are
charged upon the sinking fund. Where-
as, there was no such act in being when
that bill was brought into the house.
However, care was taken that they
should both be carried up to the house of
lords, and that both should receive the
royal assent, at the same time; for the
said bill for raising by annuities in Dec.
was read a second time on the 25th of
January, committed on the 27th, and
having been engrossed, was read a third
time, passed, and sent, on the 29th, to
the lords, by whom it was passed with-
out any amendment, and received the
royal assent on the 30th of February
at the same time with, but immediately
before, the said window tax bill, being
now entitled An act for raising by an-
nuities, in manner therein mentioned

the sum of 12 millions, to be charged, &c.

On the 17th of December, immediately after the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were that day agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the said resolution; and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, the lord Barrington, the lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare, and bring in the same; according to this order, Mr. alderman Dickinson, the next day, presented to the house a bill for charging certain annuities, granted in 1760, on the sinking fund; and for carrying the duties therein mentioned to the said fund; when the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 21st it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 20th of January, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the 22d, having first been instructed to receive a clause, for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; which clause was added accordingly, with an addition of proper words to the title, and the bill having afterwards been passed in common course, it received the royal assent on the 10th of February.

The substance of this act likewise will appear from the two resolutions upon which it was founded; and the reason for its being brought in and passed, will appear from the eighth resolution of the committee of supply of the 16th of January. Thus we have of late years, by consolidating and otherwise, charged the sinking fund with a great number of new debts, and carried to it a great number of new taxes, in order to save the trouble of a great number of replacing resolutions, which would otherwise have been annually necessary. By these means we have very much increased the apparent produce of our sinking fund; though it is a question not to be easily answered, whether we have thereby increased its real free produce. By the last account we have of the sinking fund, its real free produce seemed to be increased by the alterations it had undergone; but

none but the officers of the Exchequer can certainly determine this, and even they cannot determine with any certainty, with respect to the alterations it has since undergone, because the annual produce of the new taxes, since carried to it, cannot yet be certainly known. But whether the present clear produce of the sinking fund be increased or no, it is certain, that the whole produce of our perpetual taxes, amounts yearly to a great deal more than is sufficient to pay the interest, or annuities, charged upon them; and as the civil list revenue is now charged upon one of the branches of the sinking fund, I cannot think it would be amiss to convert all our perpetual taxes into one general fund, and to charge that fund first with the payment of the whole of the interest and annuities growing due to the public creditors, and the charges of management attending the same; and 2dly, with the civil list revenue; and, lastly, to enact, that the surplus, at the end of every year shall be lodged in the bank, to be there reserved for the future disposition of parliament. This would save a great deal of trouble and expence, not only at the Exchequer, but also at the houses of our three great companies, especially the Bank, where all the three per cents might be converted into one general fund of annuities; consequently it would produce an annual saving to the public; and it would remove that mystery with which our debts and our taxes are now enveloped. As this would rather add to, than derogate from, the security and conveniency of all the honest creditors of the publick, and as it would contribute greatly towards putting an end to the game of stockjobbing, which can subsist only by mystery, I cannot think that any one of our public creditors would have the assurance to oppose it openly; at least I cannot suggest to myself any good and honest reason for his doing so.

January 26th, as soon as the resolution of the committee of ways and means was agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in thereupon; and that Mr. Alderman Dickinson, the lord Barrington, the lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Elliot, Mr. West, and Mr. Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, as it seems now to have become an annual bill, the lord Barrington, the very next day, presented

* See before, p. 359.

† See before, p. 355.

‡ See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 578.

See ditto, 1761, p. 403.

§ See before, p. 359.

to the house, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off, and discharging, the debt of the navy, and towards naval services in the year 1729, when the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time; which it was on the 10th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Monday following; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 10th of February. By this act his majesty was empowered, by warrant under his sign manual, to authorize the Treasury, at any time before the 31st of January, 1763, to raise by loans, or exchequer bills, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole, 1,500,000*l.* at such interest as he could procure thereat, to be repaid out of the first supplies granted in the next session, or otherwise to be charged on the sinking fund. And the Bank was, as usual, empowered to lend, notwithstanding the act 5 and 6 W. and M. chap. 20.

As to the bills which were ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, agreed to on the 17th of May, I must first give an account of the previous proceedings upon which some of those resolutions were founded, and with regard to the first of these resolutions, I must observe, that on the 10th of May, the lord Barrington acquainted the house, that he had received his majesty's commands to lay before the house, an account of a sum of money, which, in pursuance of an act made in the 2d year of his late majesty's reign, having been issued and applied out of the supplies for the service of the year 1729, upon account of arrears of his late majesty's civil list revenues, has been, by his majesty's direction, replaced, and refunded out of the arrears of the said revenues, which were standing out at the time of his late majesty's demise. And his lordship presented the said account accordingly, which was ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and having, on the 17th, been referred to the committee of ways and means, was the cause of the said first resolution of that committee.

Upon this occasion, I think it necessary to give the reader the resolution of the committee of supply, of the 2d year of his late majesty's reign, for granting

the 115000*l.* mentioned in this resolution. That resolution was in the words following, viz.

Resolved, that 115000*l.* be granted, upon account of the arrears of the civil list revenues, to be replaced and refunded for the use and benefit of the publick, out of such of the arrears of the said revenues, as shall be standing out at his majesty's demise, and, together with the said sum, shall be more than sufficient to make up the produce of the said revenues 800,000*l.* per annum, during his majesty's life, to be computed from January 25th, 1727.

This sum was accordingly appropriated by one of the appropriation clauses purposely annexed to the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 18. in order to obtain the consent of the house of lords to this grant, that act was such a one as their lordships could not well refuse to pass, and being a sort of money act could not amend. However, notwithstanding the necessity of passing this act, and notwithstanding the care that has been taken of the publick, by the condition annexed to the grant, yet it was violently opposed in both houses of parliament, and strong protests entered against it, which the reader may see in *Torbuck's Collection of the Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 9, p. 436.

Thus it must appear that, if the arrears of the civil list revenues standing out at his late majesty's demise, together with the said sum of 115000*l.* were more than sufficient to make up the said revenues 800,000*l.* per annum during his late majesty's life, to be computed from January 25th, 1727, the publick had a right to have this sum of 115000*l.* lodged in the receipt of the exchequer, and there referred for the future disposition of parliament; and it was not only just, but extremely prudent in his present majesty to order that sum to be lodged accordingly, and to take the first opportunity to give his parliament notice of his having done so; for if it had been delayed till the next session, it is highly probable, that some real and true patriot, or some pretended pseudo-patriot, from an affection of popularity, and *pour-se-faire* would have made some motion for the purpose in parliament, and then such a notice could not have come with half so good a grace, as justice or favour always comes with the best grace, when done before being asked.

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From his majesty's most gracious message to parliament at the beginning of the first session of his reign every one expected that this would be his conduct, it was in his power; but many doubted of its being in his power to do so, without applying to parliament for a new grant of such, or perhaps a larger sum for paying off the debts of the civil list. This was a reasonable doubt in those who were not acquainted with his late majesty's conduct in the management of a civil list revenue; for, greatly to his honour, he had, it seems, for several years before his demise, taken such care not to load his civil list revenue with any needless expence, and had given such express orders to have all salaries, wages, pensions, and other expences, charged by law or custom upon that revenue, punctually and regularly paid off and discharged, that the arrears of that revenue standing out at the time of his demise, were sufficient to pay off all that was then due upon it, and to replace this sum of 130000*l.* for the use and benefit of the publick: which is a wise and good example that, without doubt, will be followed by his present majesty and, we hope, by every one of his successors.

The 1d, 3d, and 4th of the said resolutions were founded upon accounts brought in, which proceeded from hence, that the militia in several counties and places in England have never been raised, or have never been embodied, and consequently, the whole of the money granted had not been issued. This, however, has brought a hardship upon those counties and places that have duly complied with the laws of their country; for when it becomes necessary to embody a part, but not the whole, of the militia, every county and place ought to take regularly its turn for some certain time in the service; but I shall hereafter have occasion to resume this subject. And as to the 5th, 7th and 8th of the said resolutions, I shall likewise hereafter have an occasion to take notice of them, therefore I shall now give an account only of the two bills that were brought in, pursuant to the 6th and 9th of these resolutions, and even as to the 10th I must previously observe, that as soon as the resolutions of the said 17th of May were agreed to, it was moved, that the resolutions, which, upon the 17th of March then last, were reported from the committee of the whole house, whom it was referred to consider of a copy of letters patent for granting an

annuity to the right honourable Arthur Onslow Esq; and also the account of the payments on the grant of 3000*l.* per annum, from his majesty, to the right honourable Arthur Onslow Esq; might be read.

[To be continued in our next]

Letter from M. de Voltaire, to Father de la Tour, a Jesuit, and Principal of the College of Louis le Grand, translated.

Most Reverend Father,

As I had the advantage of being educated in the house which is under your government, I thought myself entitled to the liberty of addressing you on the following occasion.

The author of the Ecclesiastical Gazette has done me the honour of joining me with his holiness the pope, and of calumniating the first pontiff of the world, and the least of his subjects, in the same page; and the author of another libel, printed in Holland, upbraids me with my attachment to my preceptors, to whom I am indebted for the love I bear to literature and to virtue.

It is surely strange, that whilst this pontiff is endearing himself not only to his subjects, but to the whole Christian world, he should be defamed by an obscure writer of the suburbs of St. Mameau; and it must at once appear needless to refute him. What is said by the little wretches who grovel in obscurity, at a remote distance, reaches not the heights on which those are placed who give laws to mankind. However, if that spirit of party could for a moment be charmed into quietness, and the stormy passion could admit but for a moment the benign influence of reason, I would instruct that author, and all his associates, to consider what it is to be done or desiring paper to write slanders and invectives against those who are appointed by God to preserve the little that remains of peace upon the earth; what it is to incur, weeks after week, the guilt of sedition and defamation; and to become, at the same time, both a tedious and slanderous scold.

I would tell him, with what zeal he would blame in others the wretched and idle attempt, he is disputing that making, which the king protects at the head of his armies, and endeavour to apprise him of the indignation and contempt with which such proceedings are regarded by

all well meaning people; and how it becomes him to be ever busy in an affected lamentation over the pretended misdeeds of the church; while others see no other evil than that of those artificers by which a few miscreants, who are despised even by their own people, have attempted to impose upon the unthinking multitude, and who are at last become the scorn of those very persons whom they intended to impose upon.

It is certainly much to be lamented, as a great evil, that any persons should be so void both of reason and shame, as to train up young girls to practice contortions and postures, which tumblers and posture-masters would blush at; that they should pretend these infamous tricks are miracles performed by the Almighty; that they should, for lucre, exhibit so abominable a farce as a proof of the coming of Christ; that one of these wretches should have gone about from town to town, hanging himself from the ceilings of houses, counterfeiting himself to be strangled, and dead, and then coming to life again; and at last finish his knavery effectually at Utrecht, the 17th of June, 1743, on the gallows which he had made for himself; and from which he doubted not to escape, as he had so often done before. If these are not evils of the church, it is only because such men cannot be deemed members either of church or state.

It suits well with such characters to asperse the sovereign pontiff, by quotations from scripture and the fathers; and these are well qualified to decry the laws of Christianity, who trample on the first of all laws, charity.

As to the Dutch libel, which reproaches me with being attached to the Jesuits, I will not say it is guilty of slander; on the contrary, I confess it has asserted a truth. I was seven years under the tuition of men, who take indefatigable pains to cultivate the manners and minds of youth, without any other regard than the consciousness of doing good; and am I to divest myself of gratitude to such masters? Shall it be thought natural to visit the house that gave us birth, or the village where we were nurtured by a mercenary bedaine for hire; and shall we not be allowed to love those who have been the guardians and the guides of our youth, from motives wholly generous and disinterested? If the Jesuits are at law at Malabar with a Capuchin,

about matters of which I am totally ignorant, and in which I have no concern, is this a reason why I should be ingrateful to those who gave me such a liberal education, and inspired me with sentiments from which my life derives all its value? Nothing will ever root out of my heart the memory of father Poret, who never had a pupil that did not love and reverence him as a parent. No man rendered learning and virtue so amiable. The hours of instruction, when he was the preceptor, were always hours of delight. I had the happiness of being taught by more than one Jesuit, of the character of father Poret, and I know he has successors that are worthy to succeed him. The time I passed in your house, I had perpetually before me examples of the utmost diligence, simplicity, and order; men whose whole time was divided between the superintendence of our morals and instruction, and the functions of their rigid profession; and to this truth every individual of the thousands educated by them will bear witness.

It is impossible to express my astonishment, when I hear them taxed with teaching a lax morality. They had, in times less knowing, like other bodies of religious men, some casual who have held different sides of questions that are now cleared up and settled. But is it just to form a notion of their morals from the witty satires of the provincial letters, rather than from Bourdaloue, Cheminai, and their other preachers and missionaries?

Let a parallel be drawn between the provincial letters and Bourdaloue's sermons. By the Letters we may learn the arts of railery, of exhibiting things in a different and criminal light; the art of sneering and insulting with eloquence: by the sermons we shall learn severity to ourselves and indulgence to others; and it is needless to ask, on which side is true morality, or which of the books is most useful to mankind.

I dare venture to say, that there is nothing more inconsistent, nothing more unjust, nothing more shameful than to accuse of corrupt morals persons who lead the most rigid lives in Europe, and who penetrate the most remote recesses of Asia and America in quest of death.

I could wish that the author of these libels was one day to make some journey to his confessor, when he is disposed to

sincere declaration of his conduct, as in the presence of God; his confession must then be to this effect: "I have dared to treat as a persecutor, a king who is adored by his subjects, and I have many times called his ministers Ministers of Iniquity: I have published the worst of calumnies against a cardinal, who, in embassies to three popes, has been highly serviceable to mankind: I have had no regard either to the names, sacred authority, unblemished manners, generosity of soul, or the venerable age of my Archbishop: The Bishop of Langres, in an epidemical sickness that raged at Chaumont, hastened thither with both medicines and money, and stopt the contagion. He signalized each year of his episcopacy with deeds of the most generous charity; yet these very deeds I have not scrupled to misrepresent and calumniate. The Bishop of Marseilles, when the plague depopulated that city, and when persons could not be found to bury the dead, or comfort the dying, went about night and day, dispensing temporal and spiritual succours from house to house, exposed to dangers far greater than those of the soldier when he mounts the breach. He saved the poor remains of his diocese by a real the most ardent, assiduous, and tender, and by an intrepidity that is not sufficiently characterized by calling it heroic. This man, whose name in all ages will be remembered with admiration, and such as have imitated him, were the objects of my slander."

Now, supposing that the Jesuit who heard this confession, had received some personal injury from all the persons whom the penitent had calumniated; and supposing him a relation and friend of the penitent himself, would he not however tell him, you have been guilty of heinous crimes, which you cannot do too much to expiate?

This penitent, however, would persist in daily aspersing all that is most venerable on earth; and his confessor would not now be spared, for, because he had disapproved of his evil ways, he would accuse both him and his brethren of loose morals.

The scribbler of the libel is heart-welcome to my name, to charge me with principles which I never adopted, and books which I never wrote, or which have been scandalously corrupted by the editors: I shall

September, 1762.

only say what the great Cornelle said on a similar occasion. "I submit my writings to the judgment of the church." I question whether he will do as much. I will go still farther: I declare to him, and all his associates, that if, under my name, a single page has been printed, which flanders but the lexicon of their parish, I am ready to tear it to pieces before him; that I will both live and die in the bosom of the catholic, apostolic, and Roman church, without advancing or supporting any thing that may prove prejudicial or offensive to any of its members. I detest every thing which can in the least disturb society. These sentiments which are well known to his majesty have procured me his benevolence. Honoured with his favour, and attached to his person, commanded to record the glorious achievements of his reign, and wholly taken up with this employ, I will endeavour to fulfil it, by putting in practice the instructions which I received in your respectable house; and if the rules of eloquence which I there learnt should have eluded my memory, I shall nevertheless preserve the character of a good subject. This character, I think, is legible in all my writings, disfigured as they may have been by the ridiculous editions which they have gone through; even the *Henriade* has never been correctly published. Probably there will be no genuine edition of my works till after my death. However, after all, I am little ambitious of adding to the number of books with which the world is pestered, provided I can but be considered as an individual among those who have preserved their integrity, their attachment to their sovereign, their zeal for their country, their fidelity to their friends, and their gratitude to their first masters.

With these sentiments I shall ever be
Most Reverend Father, &c.
Paris, Feb. 2, 1766. VOLTAIRE.

A Bookseller of Avignon, whose name is not known, informed M^{onsieur} de Voltaire by Letter, dated in the Month of April, that he had printed a Work, entitled, A Collection of the Errors Historical and Doctrinal, that abound in the Works of M^{onsieur} de Voltaire; and that he would sell the whole Edition for a Thousand Crowns; by which he might save his Reputation at a small Expence. Upon this M. Voltaire wrote

him the following Letter, dated the 17th of May, 1762.

SIR,
YOU offer in your letter of the 30th of April, dated at Avignon, to sell me, for a thousand crowns, the whole edition of *A Collection of my Errors with respect to Historical Facts and Points of Doctrine*, which, as you say, you have printed on papal ground. I am therefore obliged in conscience to inform you, that while I was employed some time ago in preparing a new edition of my works, I found in the preceding one, errors and faults to the value of, at least, two thousand crowns. And as the partial self-love of an author, may have probably concealed from me the half of my mistakes, this will augment the amount to four thousand crowns; so that if I accept the bargain you propose me, it is evident that I must cheat you out of 3000 crowns. Besides, consider what you must gain by the sale of my errors in point of doctrine; since that is a matter that deeply concerns all the powers now at war, reckoning from the Baltick Sea to the Straights of Gibraltar. So that I am by no means surprized at your telling me, that the work you offer to suppress on my account is universally desired. General Laudohn and the imperial army will, at least, buy from you 30,000 copies, which at two livres each, will make

The king of Prussia, who is passionately fond of doctrinal matters, and minds them more than ever, will procure you the sale of the same number.

Prince Ferdinand, who took always a peculiar pleasure in seeing my doctrinal errors censured and corrected, will disperse among his troops 10,000 copies.

The French army (where French is spoken more universally than among the Austrians and Prussians) will take at least 100,000 copies.

You may dispose of the same number in England, and its colonies, by the means of admiral Anson.

The monks and theologians, who are more peculiarly interested in every thing that is of a

doctrinal nature, will unburthen you of 500,000 copies at 600,000
Add to these 100,000 doctrinal lovers among the secular clergy, who will take each a copy 200,000

Total — 1,300,000
So that, after all expences, you will have a million of livres clear gain. I cannot therefore sufficiently admire your disinterestedness and generosity, which go so far as to engage you to sacrifice such immense profit to 3000 livres paid down at once!

There is another consideration that prevents my accepting your kind offer, and that is the apprehension of displeasing the Holy Inquisitor of the Catholick faith, who has certainly given his approbation to your edition of this Collection of my Errors. This approbation, which will be edifying and comforting to the souls of the faithful, must not be taken from them; and for my part, I should be in a mortal dread of the thunder of excommunication, if I suppressed the edition of a book so useful, a book approved by a Dominican, and printed at Avignon.

With respect to the anonymous author of this Collection, who has rose early and sat up late to compose a work of such considerable importance, I cannot conclude without admiring his modesty. I beg you will present to him my affectionate respects, as also to your bookseller. I am, &c. VOLTAIRE.

Anecdotes of Russian Affairs, continued from p. 436.

Substance of the Manifesto, published by Authority at Petersburg, July 7, 1762, giving an Account of all the Motives that induced the Empress to ascend the Throne of Russia.

“CATHERINE, &c. &c.

OUR accession to the imperial throne of all the Russias is a proof, that God himself directs those hearts which act sincerely and with good intentions.

We never had any design or desire to attain the imperial power in the manner in which the impenetrable views of the Almighty have placed us on the throne of Russia. Our dear country, immediately upon the death of our dear aunt, Elizabeth Petrowna, of glorious memory, true patriots (now our faithful subjects) lamenting the loss of so tender a

ther of her country, placed their only consolation in obeying her nephew, whom she had named her successor, in order that they might shew thereby a part of their gratitude to their deceased sovereign.

But when absolute power falls to the share of a monarch who has not virtue and humanity enough to confine it within just bounds, it becomes a fruitful source of the most fatal evils; this our country soon experienced, and with terror beheld herself subjected to a prince, who, being enslaved to the most dangerous passions, thought only of satisfying them, without any concern for the welfare of the empire.

In the time when he was Great Duke and heir of the Russian throne, he frequently caused the bitterest chagrin to his august aunt and sovereign, as all our court knows. Restrained, however, by fear, in her sight, he still kept up some appearance of decency, but in his heart regarded the affection she shewed him as a relation only as an insupportable yoke.

Scarce was he assured that his aunt and benefactress drew near her end, when he resolved in his heart to do dishonour to her memory; and his ingratitude went so far, that he cast an eye of scorn at her body exposed in the coffin, and when the necessary ceremony obliged him to approach it, he did it with looks of scorn, and even shewed his ingratitude by words; nor would her obsequies have been at all worthy so great and magnanimous a sovereign, if our tender respect for her, cemented by the ties of blood, and the extreme affection which she had borne us, had not made us think it our indispensable duty to take care of them.

Joining licentiousness to power, he made all the alterations in the state which the weakness of his genius suggested, for the oppression of the people. Having effaced from his heart all traces of the orthodox Greek religion (although he had been sufficiently instructed in the principles thereof) he first endeavoured to destroy the true religion, established so long a time in Russia, forsaking the house of God and the public adorations. He had even a design to destroy the churches, and actually had ordered some to be pulled down.

From this want of zeal for God, and his scorn of his law, proceeded a contempt of natural and civil laws: for having an only son, whom God has given

us, the great duke, Paul Petrowitz, he would not, when he ascended the throne, declare him his successor, his caprice having views which tended to our destruction and that of our son. He despised the laws and tribunals of the empire; he dissipated the revenue by useless and hurtful expences. After a bloody war, he began another, contrary to the interests of Russia. He took an aversion to the guards who had faithfully served his predecessors, and made innovations to the discouragement of these valiant soldiers.

He entirely changed the face of the army, and it seemed as if, by dividing it into so many parts, and giving to the troops so many different uniforms, he was willing to make them doubt whether they all belonged to the same master. At last his efforts to destroy us broke out in public, and then, blaming us for those murmurs of which his own conduct was the cause, his design to take away our life was no longer concealed, of which being warned by some faithful subjects, who were resolved to save their country or to die for it, we, strengthened by our trust in God, exposed ourselves with that courage which our country had reason to expect, in return for its affection to us. Armed therefore with the divine protection, we no sooner had given our consent to those deputed from the nation to us, than all orders of the state were eager to give us proofs of their fidelity."

[Then, after mentioning her setting out for Oranienbaum, [see our last, p. 435, 60] the empress proceeds thus:]

66 Scarce had we set out from Peterburgh, before he sent us two letters, one immediately after the other; the first by our vice-chancellor, prince Galitzin; the other by gen. Immaeloff. In these letters he declared his willingness to resign the crown, and desired we would let him depart for Holstein with Elizabeth Woronzoff and Godowich. He had it still however in his power to resist us, by arming the Holstein troops; he could even have obliged us to grant him conditions hurtful to our country, as he had in his power several persons of distinction of both sexes, to save whom we should have inclined to risk the return of some of the past evils, by an accommodation with him.

Wherefore, all the persons of distinction about us, besought us to send him

a note, to propose to him, that if his intention was such as he professed, he should sign a formal, voluntary renunciation of the empire. We sent him this note by general Ichniowski, and in consequence he signed and sent us the following writing:

"During the short time of my absolute reign, I have found, that my powers were insufficient to support so great a weight, or to govern such an empire in any manner whatsoever. Perceiving, therefore, a corruption which would have been followed by the total ruin of the empire, and my eternal infamy, on mature reflection I declare, without constraint, in the most solemn manner, to Russia and the world, that I renounce for ever the government of the empire, not desiring to reign therein as sovereign, or in any other manner whatever, or hoping to regain it by any kind of assistance. In confirmation whereof, I take a solemn oath before God, and all the world, having written and signed this renunciation with my own hand.

June 29, 1762. O. S. PETER.

"Thus by the favour of God we have ascended the throne without effusion of blood. We assure our subjects we will beseech the Almighty, day and night, to bless our sceptre for the support, of the orthodox religion: and we promise to make such dispositions in the empire, that the government of the state may always remain in force, and that all the parts of government may be provided with regulations for maintaining good order at all times, and we assure our subjects of our imperial favour.

Petersburg, July 6. O. S. CATHERINE II."

Petersburg, July 23. The coronation of the empress is to be made at Moscow the beginning of September next, according to the following manifesto, published for that purpose:

"We CATHERINE II. by the grace of God, empress, and autocratrix, independent ruler, of all the Russias, &c. We have expounded in our manifesto of the 7th of July, the reasons that induced us to mount the imperial throne of Russia. The whole world have from thence been acquainted, that zeal for the religion, love for our native country, the sincere desire of our subjects to see us seated on the Russian throne, and themselves delivered from the various great

perils with which they were menaced, were the only motives that induced us to undertake that enterprize, by which we have obeyed the dictates of our conscience, which (being justly alarmed) had admonished us, that, if we decalined the duty then required of us, towards God and his holy church, we should be answerable for such disobedience, before his most tremendous tribunal.

The Almighty who reigns supreme over all the kingdoms of the earth, and disposes of them all according to his divine will, has so blessed our just and pious undertaking, that we have ascended the throne in quality of sovereign, and have extricated our country from all the above-mentioned dangers, without any effusion of blood. We have likewise had the satisfaction to see, with great marks of affection and joy the work of providence towards us, witnessed by all our faithful subjects, and with what zeal they took the solemn oath of fidelity, of which we have already had the most convincing proofs.

To testify to the most high our acknowledgments of the efficacious labours which he has granted to us in this undertaking, and that we hold the empire solely by his almighty hand, we have, after the example of our illustrious predecessors of Russia, and according to the custom of the faithful emperors of Greece, and also of the ancient kings of the people of Israel, who received the unction of the holy oil, at the beginning of their reign, resolved to receive the sanctified unction, in like manner, and to be crowned, with the assistance of God, in the month of September, at our residence at Moscow; which we have ordered to be made known throughout our empire, by printed manifestos.

(Signed) CATHERINE II.
Extract of a Letter from Cologne,

Nothing (say our last advices from Petersburg) could be more affecting than the high-wrought scene of sorrow that appeared in the conduct of our magnanimous and tender empress, after she was informed of the death of her imperial spouse, Peter. She tore her hair, she bedewed her face and majestic countenance with the tears that flow from heart-felt sorrow, and the warmest remonstrances of nobility, lenity, and even of

man Rasumovsky, could scarcely prevail upon her to wipe her eyes, or to dry her cheeks. The senator Panin informed the august assembly to which he belonged, that the disconsolate empress had resolved to attend the funeral of her late consort; upon which the senate, alarmed at the effect, which such a black and blue spectacle might produce on such a soft, gentle, humane, sorrowful and sympathetic heart as that of Catherine II. and reflecting upon the revolution it might cause in the health of a princess, whose days are so precious to the people of Russia, sent a solemn deputation to her majesty to entreat, that she would desist from such a design. The soul of the empress stood for a while proof against their ardent supplications; but at length, to the great joy of all her faithful subjects, and in consequence of renewed entreaties, she did violence to her inward feelings, and graciously resolved to let the emperor go alone to his grave. This resolution of the senate has been copied from their registers, and printed in all the public papers, and in it we see the picture of the empress painted out in the deepest and most striking colours. But though thus, magnanimous princess, attentive to the desires of her people, and to the preservation of her health, consented to abandon her design of attending the funeral pomp of Peter III. yet to do justice to his memory, and to apologize for her dethroning a consort, whom she loved so tenderly, and laments so sincerely, she has published a new manifesto, in which his qualities, and the reasons of his expulsion, are amply displayed. In this new declaration she enlarges upon the following virtues of the emperor, viz. his base ingratitude to his precious, balmy, and respectable memory of the late empress Elizabeth Petrovna, who, as it is said, is now at rest in the Lord; his ignorance, imbecility, and impotence to govern; his despotie and passionate temper, his shameful conduct, his insensibility to every state of honour, and every sentiment of decency; his heretical opinions, and his wicked toleration of those, who differed in religious sentiments from the doctrines of the Holy Greek Church, whose destruction, it is said, he had in view; his trampling on all laws, natural and divine, so far as to lay a scheme for excluding from the throne, his only son and heir, Paul Petrovitch, and other

things of an equally heinous and criminal nature.

THE AUTHOR, *Some trade for slaves, on this of slaves for slaves.*
And some the ox itself exchange for wine.

THAT commerce is a very ancient profession is beyond dispute, and it is as certain, that some of it is useful, and therefore ought to be encouraged; but the question I mean to consider is, Whether we have not too much.

The intent of commerce is to draw from foreign countries the useful and necessary things we have not ourselves: if we confine it to this, a great part of our commerce would be reduced, and thereby the nation become richer. In this opinion I am supported by Mr. Locke, who says, "We may trade, and be busy, and grow poor by it, unless we regulate our expences; for a merchant may get by a trade that makes the kingdom poor; but if the virtue and provident way of living of our ancestors, who were content with the native conveniences of life, without the costly itches after the materials of pride and luxury from abroad, were brought in fashion and countenance among us, this alone would keep and increase our wealth." If this was his opinion the latter end of the last century, how would he be surprized at present to see the trade of luxury so much extended. Trade, in a monarchy, says the sagacious Montesquieu, is founded on luxury; and the single view with which it is carried on, is to procure everything that can contribute to the pride, the pleasure, and the capricious whimsies of a nation.

And such is that ridiculous and pernicious trade we carry on with all Asia. Can there be any thing more absurd than to build ships at great expence, and destroy the lives of thousands of our fellow-subjects, in going round half the Globe to China, in order to bring from thence earthen ware, which we make as useful, and more ornamental, at Chelsea, Worcester, and Bow; and tea, which, only fifty years ago, was scarce known in this country? And yet I believe no one will deny, that the people were as well then without, as at present with it.

Equally absurd is the trade to all the Mogul's empire, from whence they bring goods

Goods that are so dangerous to the manufactures of this kingdom, that they are by law prohibited from being consumed here; but what should induce the legislature not to extend their prohibition to our colonies, is to me inconceivable; since they would have been under a necessity to have consumed the manufactures of this kingdom: but it is said, that such of the Asiatic commodities as are consumed in England give a great profit. I ask, who pays this profit? Not the people of Asia, but those of England; therefore, the profit being obtained from the English, the conclusion is fair, that the kingdom is not enriched by that trade, but the reverse. Yet, from a policy which I cannot understand, we maintain, at the nation's expence, fleets and armies in Asia, to protect such a useless and pernicious trade, and which is the property of an exclusive company. Whether this conduct, and especially that of making conquests in Asia, is not similar to the crusade carried formerly against the Turks to recover the Holy Land, I leave you to determine.

But however detrimental this trade is, it certainly is not so bad in its consequences as that to the coast of Africa; where whole nations, from their own bad policy, are decoyed, enslaved, and carried to our plantations, in order to plant sugar. How equitable this trade is, and whether sugar be a necessary in life, or a luxury, I leave you to consider; but this I will venture to say, that whoever gets their living or a fortune, by trading in that commodity, gets it from the consumer here; therefore this kingdom is not enriched by that commerce, excepting such part of it as is exported.

As to Virginia, Sir Walter Raleigh was the first who introduced tobacco from thence hither; it was for a long time much admired, but has at last met its deserts in all polite and genteel company, in being exploded. — And as I am a friend to all absolutely useful commerce, I should be glad to be informed by you, whether tobacco be either food or raiment? As you certainly will acknowledge it to be neither, I confess I know of no other use it is of, but by smoking it to make people spit up their lungs, to spoil their breath as well as cloaths and furniture; and by stuffing it to fall upon their palate, thereby ruining their speech, and making those who use it snuffe all their lives. — A third use

of it is chewing; but the practice of gentry is too filthy to expatiate on. Such are the important uses of tobacco; for the obtaining which we ships, waste the actual riches of the kingdom, and misapply the labour, even the lives, of our people. I am not unacquainted that a part of it is exported to France and Holland; but I remember, that those who export it receive the drawback; therefore the government gets nothing by that.

Let these few instances suffice to convince that the greatest part of trade is luxury, and therefore ought not to be allowed. The Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the people of Cologne and Antwerp, were all too fond of trade, and they are all ruined. Holland, which has and does make a great figure in trade, and has a vast deal of money, which they call riches, yet the state is miserably poor; and there is not a nation in Europe, who, without trade, is not live as well as the Dutch; and the figure among the powers of Europe in this day no ways respectable or considerable. The illustrious Montesquieu speaking of that country, says, "The move only by the spirit of commerce, and make a traffic of all the human, and the moral virtues; the most trifling things, and those which humanity would demand, are there done or given for money." And, speaking of commerce in general, he says, "That corrupts the purest morals; and that hospitality is most rare in trading countries." But although he has been so severe on trade, I cannot help thinking that all useful commerce ought to be encouraged; but it is the insignificant, trifling, and the luxurious parts of it, that I attack. If you want to know how much trade is diverted out of its proper channel, only walk round the exchange where you will see many houses possessed by music shops, fiddlers, &c. &c.

I know some will be apt to reply, upon my principles, in suppressing luxury and all superfluous trade, our navigation will be reduced, and of course our sailors; and that thereby our navy, in which we depend, would not be able to get manned in time of war. To which I answer, that no man lays a greater stress on the importance of our navy than I do; but if we were not, by commerce, in pursuit of trifles round the globe, we should not have need to station fleets

any part of it, to cover those things which we want; and our fisheries and this island properly carried on and encouraged, our colliery and all our necessary trade, would give a sufficient supply of seamen. In short, I am not for adopting the policy of Lycurgus, who banished all gold; I think some of it useful; but as we have infinitely too much, which has led us into innumerable treaties of commerce with most of the nations of Europe: and those, when attacked by their enemies, call upon us for succour and defence. We therefore, from sentiments of honour and the faith of treaties, and for the sake of commerce, involve ourselves in their wars: by which we have, since the revolution, contracted a debt of 130 millions sterling; a sum surpassing all the money of Europe, and a great part of which is due to foreigners; the interest of this immense debt being above four millions per annum, the payment of which the kingdom, and almost every thing in it, labours under a great variety of taxes and which must remain entailed on posterity.

A very great part of this astonishing debt has been contracted with a view to extend our commerce, and to fulfil commercial treaties, whether therefore such extensive commerce, and especially all the pernicious, the useless, and the luxurious part of it, which has led us to contract a great part of this immense national debt, ought not to be abandoned and destroyed, is submitted to your more discerning judgment.

Richmond, PHIL O BRITANNIAE.
(See before, p. 425.)

Characters and Adventures of two Sisters of different Inclinations.

SOPHIA and Aurelia were sisters, of small fortunes, and the whole offspring of a couple, who had more good in them than wisdom. They were of an age, and educated in common; still with a distinction which created different views, from a disparity that was present in their persons. Sophia was beautiful in her form as well as features, which were barely the hints of that kind soft flattery from old men, that has a tendency to the leading of judgment; parents being not only so susceptible of such kind of flattery, as the very subjects of inconstancy and commendation.

Continued admiration was the influence of common vanity in the parents and daughter, who were easily brought to believe, that beauty comprehended all merit, and entitled its possessors to all advantages. Full of this opinion, the parents as well as daughter thought, that to be seen would be sufficient to succeed.

With this view Sophia was prepared for gay life; and her small fortune destined to the support of a recommendatory appearance. She was introduced into company, became extensively acquainted, appeared much in public, and was generally admired.

Outwardly caressed by the giddy and indiscreet of her own sex, and flattered and followed by the empty and idle part of the other, she grew vainly inconsiderate: was at all public places, and for ever surrounded by a cluster of coxcombs. Made cheap by indiscretion, she at length became blown upon. The most prudent of her votaries withdrew their approbation; and all admiration decayed, from the commonness of her appearance.

Her parents, by degrees, grew convinced of their mistake, and would have altered their conduct: but it was then too late. Sophia's love of pleasure was become strongly rooted in her heart; she had no idea of happiness but in public adoration, and was resolved, at all events, to indulge that delight. Means however becoming exhausted at home, she was necessitated to look out for them elsewhere: accordingly, in desperation, she caught at a worn-out debauchee of fortune, and, in order to continue making a figure, she married the man whom, of his whole sex, she most heartily despised.

In such a situation, she naturally sought her happiness more than ever abroad, which as naturally created jealousy and disgust in one who knew his, and was sensible of his own imperfections. These produced more disastrous circumstances to increase her unhappiness at home, from which her high spirit prompted her to seek refuge in more indiscretions abroad. In fine, her Argus was so watchful, that he surprized her in the act of guilt, which was followed by a separation and disgrace that hurried her, through haughtiness and desperation, into open prostitution. This soon broke the hearts of her parents, and

and involved her in such miseries as soon brought her days to a speedy end. Such were the adventures of intoxicated beauty, relying too strongly on the chance of good fortune.

Aurelia her sister was brought up to humbler views. Having a person that was but passable, though neither ugly nor deformed, she was instructed to depend on merit for her highest recommendation, and also to pitch her hopes at a less exalted height. An early state of mortification, from the superior notice taken of her sister, proved that school of adversity to her, which, when rightly improved upon, is the perfecter of a good mind. Made to believe she could not appear abroad to her advantage, she sought for satisfaction at home in domestic employments; and, by making reading a frequent amusement, she much enriched her mind, so that she became amiable in conduct, and highly entertaining, nay instructive, in conversation, but withal so modest, as to be without any of that affectation from knowledge which is deemed distasteful in women. Such were the fruits of that fortunate humility, which her sister's supposed superior excellencies had occasioned her being taught.

Talents so truly valuable, and a disposition so recommendatory, could not fail of attracting observation from those who made reason the director of their judgments. Sober men all approved, and sober women all esteemed her; nay, the very rakes all declared, in their accustomed manner of expressing themselves, that they should prefer Sophia for a mistress, but Aurelia for a wife.

At length a worthy young tradesman of credit and fortune, who had sense enough to distinguish between happiness and pleasure, approved of her person, from an admiration of her mind and conduct; and soon rendered himself so agreeable as to become the master of her heart. Their marriage was celebrated with general approbation; for even Sophia was officiously free enough to declare, that her sister's match was as good an one as she had reason to expect.

Aurelia's excellent accomplishments and conduct had all the effects which they ought to have on a good husband. They excited his fullest attention to her, and to their mutual interests. They added ardor to his industry, and even

made application delightful to him. Her conversation, attention, and endeavours, were the continual sources of his delights; and her merits were sufficient to make her person appear charming to him. With a constant rivalry of endeavours which should best discharge their respective duties, and be most obliging to each other, they found their fortune and respect increase proportionably with their happiness, till, with a numerous and hopeful issue, they saw great affluence crown their years, and died, near together, in the extremity of age, after a life of uninterrupted felicity, and with universal approbation.

Reasoning applications of these narratives must be unnecessary for our readers; their own good sense will be their best directors in making proper uses of them. From these two striking examples, they will plainly see, that Merit is all that can make us truly estimable, and can only insure us the great enjoyments of life: that any particular advantage, nay even good fortune, without it, proves too often a snare, and leads people to great misery, instead of real bliss.

A Treatise on Good-Manners and Good-Breeding. From Swift's Works, Vol. XIV. (See p. 446.)

GOOD-MANNERS is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse.

Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.

As the best law is founded on reason, so are the best manners. And as some lawyers have introduced unreasonable things into common law, so likewise many teachers have introduced absurd things into common good-manners.

One principal point of this art is to suit our behaviour to the three several degrees of men; our superiors, our equals, and those below us.

For instance, to press either of the former to eat or drink is a breach of manners; but a tradesman or a farmer must be thus treated, or else it will be difficult to persuade them that they are welcome.

Pride, ill-nature, and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners; without some one of these defects no man will behave himself ill for want of experience; or of what, in the

pedants than Lipsius, or the elder Scaliger. With these kind of pedants, the court, while I knew it, was always plentifully stocked: I mean from the gentleman-usher (at least) inclusive, downward to the gentleman porter; who are, generally speaking, the most insignificant race of people that this island can afford, and with the smallest tincture of good-manners; which is the only trade they profess. For being wholly illiterate, conversing chiefly with each other, they reduce the whole system of breeding within the forms and circles of their several offices: and as they are below the notice of ministers, they live and die in court under all revolutions, with great obsequiousness to those who are in any degree of credit or favour, and with rudeness and insolence to every body else. From whence I have long concluded, that good-manners are not a plant of the court growth: for if they were, those people who have understandings directly of a level for such acquirements, and who have served such long apprenticeships to nothing else, would certainly have picked them up. For as to the great officers who attend the prince's person or councils, or preside in his family, they are a transient body, who have no better a title to good-manners, than their neighbours, nor will probably have recourse to gentlemen-ushers for instruction. So that I know little to be learned at court upon this head, except in the material circumstance of dress; wherein the authority of the maids of honour must indeed be allowed to be almost equal to that of a favourite actress.

I remember a passage my lord Bolingbroke told me; that going to receive prince Eugene of Savoy at his landing, in order to conduct him immediately to the queen, the prince said he was much concerned that he could not see her majesty that night; for monsieur Hoffman (who was then by) had assured his highness that he could not be admitted into her presence with a tied-up periwig; that his equipage was not arrived, and that he had endeavoured in vain to borrow a long one among all his valets and pages. My lord turned the matter to a jest, and brought the prince to her majesty; for which he was highly censured by the whole tribe of gentlemen-ushers; among whom monsieur Hoffman, an old dull resident of the emperor's, had picked up this material point of ceremony;

and which, I believe, was the best lesson he had learned in five and twenty years residence.

I make a difference between good-manners and good-breeding; although, in order to vary my expression, I am sometimes forced to confound them. By the first, I only understand the art of remembering, and applying certain settled forms of general behaviour. But good-breeding is of a much larger extent; for besides an uncommon degree of literature sufficient to qualify a gentleman for reading a play, or a political pamphlet, it taketh in a great compass of knowledge; no less than that of dancing, fighting, gaming, making the circle of Italy, riding the great horse, and speaking French; not to mention some other secondary, or subaltern accomplishments, which are more easily acquired. So that the difference between good-breeding and good-manners lieth in this; that the former cannot be attained to by the best understandings without study and labour: whereas a tolerable degree of reason will instruct us in every part of good-manners without other assistance.

I can think of nothing more useful upon this subject, than to point out some particulars wherein the very essentials of good-manners are concerned, the neglect or perverting of which doth very much disturb the good commerce of the world, by introducing a traffic of a mutual uneasiness in most companies.

First, a necessary part of good-manners is a punctual observance of time at our own dwellings, or those of others, or at third places; whether upon matter of civility, business, or diversion: which rule, tho' it be a plain dictate of common reason, yet the greatest minister I ever knew, was the greatest trespasser against it by which all his business doubled upon him, and placed him in a continual arrear. Upon which I often used to rally him as deficient in point of good-manners. I have known more than one ambassador, and secretary of state with a very moderate portion of intellectuals, execute their offices with good success and applause by the mere force of exactness and regularity. If you duly observe time for the service of another it doubles the obligation; if upon your own account, it would be manifest folly, as well as ingratitude, to neglect it; if both are concerned, to make your equal or inferior

rior attend on you to his own disadvantage, is pride and injustice.

Ignorance of forms cannot properly be stiled ill-manners; because forms are subject to frequent changes; and consequently being not founded upon reason, are beneath a wise man's regard. Besides, they vary in every country; and after a short period of time very frequently in the same: so that a man, who travelleth, must needs be at first a stranger to them in every court through which he passeth; and, perhaps, at his return as much a stranger in his own; and, after all, they are easier to be remembered or forgotten than faces or names.

Indeed, among the many impertinencies that superficial young men bring with them from abroad, this bigotry of forms is one of the principal and more predominant than the rest; who look upon them not only as if they were matters capable of admitting of choice, but even as points of importance; and therefore are zealous upon all occasions to introduce and propagate the new forms and fashions they have brought back with them: So that, usually speaking, the worst bred person in the company is a young traveller just returned from abroad. [For the Life and many curious particulars of Dean Swift, see *Swift* in our GENERAL INDEX.]

Thoughts on the Usefulness of Ventilation.
From Mr. Hanway. (See p. 407.)

IT is apparent, in all places where Numbers are congregated, that much mischief is done by bad air: therefore I recommend to you a careful and judicious examination of the happy, I may say the celestial, effects of Ventilation. It is amazing to consider how well the principles of this science are approved, how generally the practice is known, and yet how ill it is attended to in many instances. It seems rather to be the extravagant fashion of the times, to run counter to it, and to poison ourselves. We assemble in such numbers in pursuit of our pleasures, as if we thought there could be no pleasure without being crowded, at the very moment that we are distressed on this very account: and the more delicate part of mankind shorten their lives in so great a degree, that one would be almost led to believe they did not think it worth preserving. Nor is it alone the impure air which is breathed

on such occasions, but the late hours, the distraction of mind, and consequently loss of health attending Gaming, or what is much the same, the continued attention, for much too great a length of time, at the common amusement of cards. We may justly say with the ingenious poetical physician *

“And why (already prone to fade,)
Should beauty cherish its own bane?
O shame! O pity! —

Nipt by pale Quadrille, and midnight
cares

The bloom of Albion dies!

The frequent breathing impure air, and not using sufficient cloathing in cold or damp weather, hurry thousands to an early grave, whose fortunes present them with all the conveniencies of life. Consumptive disorders are more prevalent in this, than perhaps in any other country under the cope of heaven; and the circumstances I have mentioned are some of the principal causes of it. It is very evident that this distemper prevails most amongst the rich. Now whether the blood be heated beyond measure by excessive labour or exercise, spirituous liquors or bad air, the consequences may be equally fatal, and all extremes bring on a speedy death.

I remember, when I was abroad, the opinion of a learned doctor, in a consumptive case, that there was less danger in sweating than in shivering: But this decision was quite foreign to the consideration of sweet or foul air. If the question had been asked, “If air made hot by a number of persons being assembled together, is good for a consumption?” every one who has suffered under such disorders, may conceive what his answer would have been.

It is amazing how the difference of an inch, or less, of the upper fast, being let down, will change the quality of the air, without the least injury to any one present. I had once occasion to consult Dr. Hales on this very point; and he assured me this would answer the purpose in any safe or coffee room, though it might not alone be effectual in a workhouse or an hospital; recommending, at the same time, that the upper part of the fast be let down, more or less, according to the heat or coldness of the weather. I have with sorrow beheld a number of respect-

able merchants extremely distressed, indeed half-suffocated, at Garraway's coffee-house, at a sale which has lasted 3 or 4 hours, merely because they were afraid of taking this method, tho' they might with great propriety have sat with their hats on. Now I hear that necessity has at length induced them to take shelter in the good counsel of the ingenious Mr. Yeoman, the disciple and follower of Dr. Hales.

The unhappy inattention of the poor, I wish I could not add of the rich also, is oftentimes such, that provided they feel no painful sensation from cold, they are totally insensible of the invisible poison they suck in. Thus the poor and rich often droop and die, under one common error, or disregard to the cause. It is obvious enough, in common cases, that when air is spoiled within doors, it is occasioned by too intense a heat, or the want of its circulation. If mankind were more attentive to the dictates of their own reason and experience, they would soon find that all sensations of heat as well as cold, which are disagreeable as well as painful, in proportion to their continuance, are destructive of life; but when air is nearly deprived of its motion and purity, the life of him that draws it in, must hang quivering on a point, like the flame of an expiring taper.

What is true in nature, in regard to ships, hospitals, prisons, &c. must be no less so in play-houses, assembly-rooms, public sale-rooms, crowded apartments of every kind; the crowded courts of kings or judges; even solemn temples are dangerous to health, unless their lofty rooms afford sufficient space for air. Few persons are sensible of half their danger in public or private places from their being crowded and confined.

All the world knows that the good and ingenious Dr. Hales, of blessed memory, has opened our eyes, and taught us how to behave under circumstances, in which thousands of lives used to be lost, by land and sea; and by which millions hereafter may be preserved on both elements.

In walking through the apartments of some workhouses, I have been often offended by the stench created by numbers; at the same time I have remarked, that there has not been any kind of ventilation, not even a single pane of glass, in the sash, made to open, in the manner of a casement; not the lower part

of the sash itself made with pulleys to run up, nor the upper part to let down, which is still better. To save a trifling expence in the labour of Joiners, much work has been cut out for the physician, the apothecary and the sexton. The bills of mortality have swelled, the thinking part of the nation has mourned, and the state has been essentially injured.

Of all the several ways of hanging windows, none is equal to the sash with pulleys; nor does glass of an inferior quality create a saving, equal to the convenience of the light and joy of good glass when it is kept clean.

In regard to the ignorance of the vulgar, in these instances it runs very high. This may not be of much consequence to them in common life, but it is of great moment when they get into hospitals, sick houses, or workhouses. The nurses of a certain hospital lately made a complaint of the ventilation which was introduced, alledging that "God Almighty's air was sufficient for them". Many, more knowing than nurses, consider as little, that it is God Almighty's air, which gives life, and the air we spoil which gives us colds, and head-achs, asthmas, consumptions, and putrid fevers. It is this which often irreparably unhinges the whole frame and constitution; and this has contributed so much to the devastation of the lives of your infant poor.

There is a measure in all things. If the air within-doors is not much rarified by heat, there can be no danger of the external air rushing in too fast, or in too great a column. And if it is much rarified, then the pure air must be insinuated gently; or people should leave a room during this purification. We all know that it is common to receive an injury to health by the wind blowing in at a window, or door-place, even to those who are used to be in the open air, if it acts on one part of the body only. So it is when the sun acts intensely on one part; though the latter is seldom well understood. Common principles as well as experience must be our guide. To make ourselves continually the objects of our own thoughts with regard to the preservation of life, is paying more honour to life than is due to it. Such conduct is not worthy of a man; but a general knowledge which relates to the breathing pure air, as well as temperance in meals

and drinks, is of great moment, and the duty of every rational being to observe.

Now, Sir, I would recommend to your serious observance, besides the sashes above-mentioned, when the poor leave their respective rooms to go to their meals, that the windows and doors of each room be left open. I suppose the learned will tell you this may be safely done, in all weathers, except a fog. To this I would add, a hole from 2 to 5 inches square, to be made in the ceilings of each room, the same to communicate with the external air, by wood trunks, which may be carried through other rooms, or otherwise through windows, or walls. To these trunks should be added, tin funnels with coverings, or cowls, to turn with the wind; the longer these funnels are, the greater the velocity of the ascending air will be, and consequently the brisker the circulation of the air in the room. As to the commodious fixing of the trunks, the place must determine this circumstance, and I know of no person so able to advise, as Mr. Yeoman. These trunks and funnels have been found effectual in prisons for our captive enemies, whom we preserve; shall we not preserve the poor, our fellow-subjects, and our friends? The Custom-house, the Post-office, the Savoy prison, I may add the House of Commons also, are so many monuments of the truth of what I now tell you.

As to the holes in the ceiling being kept always open, or sometimes shut, this must depend on the softness or rigour of the seasons. But there is hardly any time, if many persons are assembled together in a room, in which it may not be opened several times in a day; the poor at such intervals moving to the other end

of the room. I know from experience, how far this is exceptionable; but the remedy is always at hand. If there is a proper inlet of air, none will rush down impetuously; and no person need be obliged to sit, nor consequently to sleep immediately under these holes. But for the greater safety I would recommend the use of a square flat cover, with a ledge about an inch deep, on three sides, and the fourth, on the side least offensive, to be flush: this cover may hang on one side by hinges to the ceiling, to be pulled up close or let down, that is, the hole to be shut or opened at pleasure, the string and pulley, prepared for this purpose, being fastened to the opposite part or side that is flush. Thus the air being insinuated in this small and oblique aperture, will always be broken, and no column of it can rush in with any direction to hurt any body. Indeed if there is a proper ventilation it will never rush down at all. But to render it effectual, at the times it is most wanted, there should be apertures at the bottom of the doors, to admit air occasionally. These may have falling covers to run in a groove.

In addition to this aperture, for the admission of air, I would add the small tin Ventilators, which turn by the air, and are fixed in a pane or division of the sash. This may be shut or opened with much ease; and will be of great service. I call them tin ventilators, because they are generally made of this metal; but I conceive they might be better made of horn, as they would occasion less noise, and be less subject to bend or break." [See *Hales, Ventilation, Ventilators*, in our GEN. INDEX.]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 421.

WHILEST this Russian detachment, of about 16000 men, was thus employed in attacking Colberg, the main body of their army had moved from Stargard to Dramburg, in order to be nearer Colberg; whereupon count Dohna advanced first to Pilmnitz, and on the 20th to Stargard, at both which places he made some Russians prisoners; and being informed, that a body of 500 Russian horse grenadiers were still at Grief-

fenberg, he detached general Plathen with a regiment of dragoons and some Hussars, who attacked and defeated the Russians, of whom about a dozen were killed and 132 made prisoners, which so frightened the Russians at Colberg, that on the 29th, they burned the bridge they had over the Persante, and abandoned the siege of that town; presently after which the whole Russian army, together with the garrison they had at Driessen, evacuated

evacuated the Prussian territories in Germany, and retired to their winter quarters upon the Vistula.

Thus ended the Russian campaign of 1758, in which their conduct seems to be almost as mysterious as it was in the preceding: at least they seem to have twice altered their plan of action, and to have neglected that which they ought to have pursued: As the king of Prussia had no naval force, and consequently the Russians were masters at sea, the method for their carrying on the war, which would have been most secure and most easy for themselves, and most effectual against the Prussians, would have been to have marched their whole force into the easternmost part of Pomerania, from thence along the coast to Colberg, and after making themselves masters of that port, and leaving a strong garrison in it, with orders to add some outworks as fast as possible to its fortifications, to have continued their march along the coast, and in conjunction with the Swedes to have laid siege to Stettin. In this whole march they had no occasion to form any magazines at land, because their army might have been supplied with every thing by means of their fleet; and the king of Prussia could not so easily have assembled the greatest part of his force against them. This seems to have been the method, which both the Swedes and they had resolved on at the beginning of this campaign; for each of them had this summer, at a great expence, fitted out a squadron of ships of war, which two squadrons united upon the coast of Pomerania in July, and then consisted of 17 Russian and 5 Swedish line of battle ships, from 54 to 88 guns, 4 Russian and 2 Swedish frigates of 32 guns, 1 Swedish frigate of 24 guns, 2 Russian fire-ships, and 3 bomb-ketches, and a Swedish advice ship. But this united squadron, instead of taking their station off Colberg, or any where upon the coast of Pomerania, sailed soon after their conjunction, and took up their station off the little island of Amack, near Copenhagen; from whence, as well as from the number of their ships, it seems, that both the Russians and Swedes were afraid of a British squadron's making it's appearance in the Baltic, which was a fear that ought not to have had any such influence upon their conduct, because they had either no occasion for

it, or no possibility to prevent it. Therefore they ought to have continued upon the coast of Pomerania, in order to support and second the operations of their army, and there they might have continued till towards winter, if no British squadron had passed the Sound, which would certainly have been too strong for them to cope with, and they would have been nearer to a place of security, if the approach of such a squadron had made it necessary for them to retreat, of which they might have had early notice by some of their frigates stationed off the island of Amack, where their squadron took up its station, where it continued till after the beginning of September, and where it could be of no service to the armies either of Russia or Sweden; and the two squadrons did actually separate, and retire to their respective ports, soon after the siege of Colberg was undertaken, so that the expence of fitting out this united squadron, served only to amuse the populace of the two nations, a sort of expence too often incurred by ignorant and wasteful ministers.

I now come to the history of the war between Sweden and Prussia, and the reader will be pleased to recollect, that at the end of last year, I left the Swedish army, by the mysterious retreat of the Russians, driven into, and cooped up in the strong city of Stralsund and the island of Rugen, inaccessible to the Prussians by their not having a superior naval force*. Soon after the beginning of this year marshal Ungern de Sternberg, general in chief of the Swedish army in Pomerania, resigned his command, and count Rosen, governor of Poland, who was appointed in his room, arrived at Stralsund, but he could attempt nothing till the beginning of April, when the coast being, by that time, free from ice, a number of armed barks sailed from Stralsund and the isle of Rugen, with troops on board, and made an attack upon the Prussians at Niederstaltbroe, and Penemunde, but at each place they were repulsed, and at the last with the loss of some officers as well as men; which made them keep quiet in their quarters till the month of June, when the greatest part of the Prussian army that had hitherto kept Stralsund blockaded, was obliged to leave that end of Pomerania, in order to oppose the Russians; whereupon the Swedes

* See Lond. Mag. for 1761, p. 365.

marched out and encamped at Grypswalde; and being there joined by a reinforcement of 10000 men, and a supply of warlike stores, from Sweden, upon the 20th of July, they began to march forward upon the 22d, being now under the command of count Hamilton, upon the disposition, or perhaps disgust, of count Rosen. By this time the Prussians had abandoned Anclam and Demmin, which the Swedes took possession of, and Fort Penemunde having been besieged by them ever since the 19th, it surrendered on the 27th, the garrison, which consisted only of 350 men, being made prisoners of war; but though the Prussians had no army sufficient for opposing them, the main body of their army did not pass the Pene till the 17th of August, when they possessed themselves of Torgelow, after an obstinate defence made by a small detachment of Prussians from the garrison of Stettin.

From their making themselves masters of this place, it seemed as if they intended to march and invest Stettin, and probably would have done so, if the Russians had taken their rout directly through Pomerania, and had been ready to join them; but as the Russians had taken a different rout, and were then at a great distance, the Swedes, instead of investing Stettin, spread themselves over the Ukraine Marche, contenting themselves with raising contributions, and plundering the country, in which they were often disturbed by the handful of Prussian troops that had been left in the country, and joined by a detachment from the garrison of Stettin. This occasioned several smart skirmishes, however, before the 17th of September, some of the Swedish light troops had appeared within 25 or 30 miles of Berlin, which obliged the king of Prussia to send the abovementioned detachment under general Wedel against them.*

This general being joined by such troops as were upon his route, arrived at Berlin upon the 20th, and on the 22d marched to Orangeburg, the main body of the Swedish army being then at New-Rapin; and the prince of Bevern, governor of Stettin, having about the same time marched out with the greatest part of his garrison, many skirmishes happened between detached parties from the two armies, but, on both sides, they seemed to avoid coming to a general engagement; for the Swedes were too far

from any safe retreat, to venture upon an attack, the issue of which is always doubtful, and the Prussians rightly judged, that, by cutting off the Swedish convoys of provision, they should at last oblige their army to retire, for which purpose, a detachment from the garrison of Stettin passed the Pene, and made themselves masters of Loitz, Demmin, and Anclam, which had the desired effect; for the Swedish army was obliged to retreat on the 11th of October to Lychen, and from thence to Prentzlow; and though by a detachment they recovered possession of Demmin, Loitz, and Anclam, by the 21st, yet they continued at Prentzlow till the 20th of November; nor could they make any advantage of general Wedel's return to Saxony, with most of the troops he had brought from thence †; for upon the retreat of the Russians, general Manteuffel, with most of the Prussian troops under his command, marched from the eastern to the western part of Pomerania, where having the chief command, after Wedel's march from thence, he took such cautious measures, that the Swedes could neither attack him, nor penetrate farther into the Prussian territories; therefore on that day they moved to Passewalk, and on the 28th to Schweringsburg, where they seemed resolved to continue for some time; but general Manteuffel taking a round by Fredeland, placed himself in a strong camp, so as to render their communication with Anclam very difficult, which obliged them to move and incamp at that place, on the 1st of December. On the 10th they detached a party of 300 foot, and 25 dragoons to take possession of the isle of Usedom, which occasioned a smart skirmish between them and an equal party of Prussians, to the disadvantage of the latter; and towards the 20th their whole army repassed the Pene, and after leaving strong garrisons in Anclam and Demmin, were cantoned in and about Grypswalde; about which time count Hamilton resigned, not only the command of their army, but all the other employments he held under the government, very probably, because the ministers had neglected to furnish him with the supplies and reinforcements they promised, when he took upon himself the command of their army.

Perhaps too, the count foresaw what would soon happen; for as soon as the Austrian and Imperial armies had retired

* See before, p. 315.

† See before, p. 369.

to their winter quarters*, his Prussian majesty ordered count Dohna to return to Pomerania, with a large detachment from the army in Saxony, and on the 25th the count had arrived on the borders of Pomerania, where, after giving his troops a few days rest, instead of leading them into winter-quarters, he led them to present action, upon the west side of Swedish Pomerania, by passing thro the confines of Mecklenburg, and investing Damgarten on the 31st of December, the garrison of which place was soon obliged to surrender upon honourable terms, but upon engaging not to serve for a year against his Prussian majesty. From thence he penetrated into the Swedish Pomerania upon that side, whilst general Manteuffel did the same upon the other, so that by the 21st of January 1759, the Prussians had made 3000 Swedes prisoners of war, taken 12 pair of colours and 64 pieces of cannon, and had possessed themselves of the whole of Swedish Pomerania, except Stralsund and the isle of Rugen, where the Swedish army was again shut up for the winter, and Mecklenburg again left to the mercy of the Prussians.

Having now brought the king of Prussia's campaign of 1758 to a conclusion, every reader must observe, that throughout the whole, he made the most of the advantages I have before mentioned †; and to these I shall add another advantage he had from a misfortune which attends every confederacy, unless one of the confederates gains so much authority over the rest, as to obtain the sole direction of the conduct of every one of them, which seldom happens, and yet unless it does, they never can act in concert, the consequence of which is, *dam singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur*, whilst they consult separately, they are jointly overcome, which, the reader may observe was the fate of the Anti-Prussian confederacy in this campaign as well as the former; and which furnished his Prussian majesty, if he had been vain-glorious, with a good reason for thrice repeating, within the space of three months, *veni, vidi, vici*, as the raising of the siege of Neisse, and soon after that of Dresden, was each of them equal to a victory.

[To be continued in our next.]

* See before, p. 370. † See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 298. ‡ Practical Observations on Cancers and Disorders of the Breast, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON perusing a treatise on Cancers published by Mr. Guy J, I expected to have seen my sister's case inserted among others in his book, but observing the number of cases limited, may suppose that to be the reason of its being omitted. However, as I esteem her cure to be a very extraordinary and notable one, I desire the liberty of introducing it in your Magazine, in justice to Mr. Guy, and for the good of the publick.

About two years before we consulted Mr. Guy, my sister, Mrs. Melliora Ayles, was troubled with a pain in her breast, which was discovered to proceed from a swelled gland just under the nipple, for which bleeding, and laxative medicines were administered very frequently, and likewise an issue made in the arm. The breast with the nipple afterwards contracted, and drawed in, more and more, until the swelling gradually became of the size of a large hen's egg, discoloured, perfectly cancerous, and scarcely moveable from the ribs. I consulted another surgeon on the occasion, as we had the more reason to fear the consequences from the unhappy fate of her mother, who died of the same disorder, and seeing the like misfortune coming on my sister apace, I was desirous of her coming to London to be under Mr. Guy's directions: he very kindly undertook her cure, though discouraged by some appearance of its having before been in the family; yet, in consequence of his skill in the treatment of her case, she received a perfect cure in little more than two months time.

I cannot help adding, that I consider Mr. Guy's medicine, and method of treating Cancers as a most valuable and interesting improvement in surgery, not only from the success attending it, but that such cures are to be effected without using the knife, a circumstance of great comfort to the afflicted with those miserable complaints, and deserving of every encouragement that can be bestowed on it.

During the time of her cure she never

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CAMBRIDGE ADDRESS.

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had any fever, nor underwent much confinement. * GEO. AYLETT, sen.
Surgeon, at Romford, Essex.
Sept. 4, 1762.

Address of the University of Cambridge, presented to his Majesty Sept. 3.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the university of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to present to your majesty our sincere congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and birth of his royal highness the prince, and on the prosperous state of her majesty's health since this happy event.

The preservation and security of their civil liberties, and the full possession of that most valuable of all blessings the protestant religion, which your people have enjoyed since the accession of your majesty's family to the throne of these kingdoms, have so endeared it to them, that they could not but be anxious for the continuance of the succession in your royal descendants; and therefore this important event must fill their hearts with the greatest and most unfeigned joy. We, in particular, who have been so signally protected by your majesty's predecessors of your illustrious house, and have received such repeated marks of their favour and munificence, as we are bound by all the ties of duty and gratitude earnestly to pray for the continuance of your royal line, so we feel a peculiar satisfaction in this prospect of it, which the divine providence hath vouchsafed to these nations.

We have the most firm and just confidence, that princes, educated under the inspection and example of your majesty, and your royal consort, will inherit, together with your crown, all the virtues necessary to its support and lustre, and to the making a people happy. On our part, we will endeavour so to train the youth committed to our care, that they may become faithful and loyal subjects, useful members of society, examples and patrons of learning and good morals. Thus we trust that this nation shall continue, as it is under your majesty's auspicious government, flourishing and glorious; that when it shall be pleased God to call you late to himself, your successor, shall reign, like you, in the hearts and affections of a free and happy people; and that thus answering the expectations of your majesty, and the public, and the sole design of our institution, we shall continue to enjoy the countenance and favour of your majesty, and your royal posterity.

September, 1762.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal address.

Your affectionate congratulations upon an event, which adds to my private happiness, as well as to the permanent welfare of my people, and the prosperity of my kingdom, give me the truest satisfaction.

The university of Cambridge may always depend upon the continuance of my protection and favour.

They were all received very graciously; had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand; and were admitted to see the prince.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Pococke, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the Namure, off Chocoma River, the 14th of July, 1762. Received the 7th of September, 1762, at past Ten at Night.

S I R,

Agreeable to my intentions signified to you by my letter dated the 26th of May, by the Barbadoes sloop, (a copy of which is inclosed) I bore away with the fleet the next afternoon, having the day before sent the Bonetta sloop, capt. Holmes, with a Providence pilot on board him, to direct the vessels to their proper stations on the Cuba side and Bahama banks, that we might be guided by their signals in our passage. Luckily the next day the Richmond joined us: she had been down the old freights to Cayo Sal; and capt. Elphinston had been very diligent and careful in his remarks going through and returning back, having taken sketches of the land and Cayos on both sides. He kept a head of the fleet, and led us through very well. We passed the narrowest part in the night between cape Lobos and Cayo Comfite, keeping good fire lights on each Cayo for our directions; and found lord Anson's Spanish chart of the old freights, a very just one. The Providence pilot, who was on board the Bonetta sloop, placed the Trent, capt. Lindsay, at the first station on the Cuba side, forty five leagues to the Eastward of where she ought to have been. This occasioned some of the others never to find the Cayos, where they were sent to lie on; but no ill consequence attended it; though we find the pilots in general ignorant of the passage.

On the 2d in the morning, the Alarm and Echo being ordered a head to lie on the Cayo Sal Bank, the former made the signal for seeing five sail in the N. W. quarter: they both chased, with other ships; and, about two in the afternoon, captain Alms in the Alarm came up with and engaged the Thetis, Spanish frigate of 22 guns and 180 men, and the Phoenix storeship, armed for war, of 13 guns and

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and 75 men; and in three quarters of an hour both struck to her. The *Thetis* had ten men killed, and fourteen wounded; the *Alarm* had seven men killed, and ten wounded. A brigantine and two schooners were at first in company with them, one of the latter escaped: they were bound to Sagoa, in the streights, for timber for the use of the ships at the Havannah, from whence they had sailed 12 days before. During all the passage through the Old Streights of Bahama, we had fine weather, and little current; and, on the 5th in the evening, got clear through and saw the Metances. On the 6th in the morning brought to, about five leagues to the Eastward of the Havanna, to issue out directions to the captains of the fleet and masters of the transports, with regard to landing the army; and having appointed the honourable commodore Keppel to conduct that part of the service, leaving with him six ships of the line, and some frigates, and having mann'd the flat-bottom'd boats from the fleet, I bore away, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with thirteen ships of the line, two frigates, the bomb-vessels, and 36 sail of victuallers and storeships, and run down off the harbour, where I saw 12 Spanish ships of the line, and several merchant ships.

Next morning I embarked the marines in the boats, and made a feint of landing about four miles to the Westward of the Havanna. About the same time the earl of Albemarle landed the whole army, without opposition, between the rivers Boca Nao and Coximar, about six miles to the eastward of the Moro; but there appearing a body of men near the shore, Mr. Keppel ordered the *Mercury* and *Bonetta* sloops in shore to scour the beach and woods; and a more considerable body of men appearing afterwards, as if they intended to oppose the earl of Albemarle in passing Coximar river, the commodore ordered captain Hervey, in the *Dragon*, to run in and batter the castle, which, in a short time, he silenced; and the army passed over unmolested.

The 3th, I sent two frigates in shore, to sound from as near the Punta Fort as they could, down along the west shore: they found anchoring ground for three leagues down the coast, from twenty to five fathom water, and easy landing for any number of men. This afternoon the enemy sunk one of their large ships of war in the entrance of the harbour, and another early next morning. The earl of Albemarle having acquainted me that the Cavanios (or hill above the Moro) would be soon attacked and, to facilitate the measure, desired me to make a diversion on this side; accordingly on the 10th in the evening, I ordered capt. Knight in the *Belleisle* to go in and batter the castle of Chocoma, and sent the *Cerberus*, *Mercury*, *Bonetta*, and *Lurcher*, with *hury* to keep firing in the woods in the night,

and embarked all the marines in the boats. The next forenoon, the enemy quitted the fort, and at one o'clock colonel Carleton (quarter-master general) attacked the Cavanios, and soon made the enemy retreat down the hill, with little loss on our side. I ordered the three bomb vessels to anchor this night, to throw shells into the town, which they accordingly performed under cover of the *Agar*, *Sterling-Castle*, and *Echo*.

On the 11th, a third ship being sunk in the entrance of the harbour's mouth, which entirely blocked it up, I ordered four ships of the line to continue cruising in the offing, and anchored with the rest off Chocoma, about four miles from the Havanna, which affords us plenty of good water and wood.

Having found it necessary to order 800 marines to be formed into two battalions, commanded by the majors Campbell and Collins, lord Albemarle signified his request they might be landed, and encamped on this side: At the same time his lordship ordered a detachment of 1200 men over, under the command of col. Howe; accordingly they were landed the 12th, and proved very serviceable.

Commodore Keppel remains on the East side, at anchor off Coximar river, with such ships of war and transports as we find necessary, where he constantly keeps a number of boats on shore, which the earl of Albemarle thinks necessary to assist the army in landing the cannon and ordinance stores of all kinds, in manning batteries, making fascines, and supplying the army with water from this side, there being no water nor wells on the Cavanios, as the weather has been for the great part very dry. We have landed cannon that have been desired, of different calibres, from the ships of war, two mortars from the *Tender bomb* on the East side, and two from the *Granado* on this side, with old cables made up for erecting defences, and old canvas for making sand bags, with ammunition, and every other assistance in our power; and the cordiality and harmony subsists between the two corps.

On the 20th, the bomb batteries began to play against the Moro; but the want of shells retarded our batteries of cannon from being ready till the 1st of this month, when I thought three large ships would prove serviceable to be placed against the North East point of the Moro. I therefore ordered for that purpose the *Dragon*, *Marlborough*, and *Cambrian*; captain Hervey having readily offered to command the attack, and made very judicious dispositions in placing the three ships. The *Dragon* was ordered to lead until the ship was properly placed, and then to make sail off; but captain Campbell, not being performed that service agreeable to the orders he received from captain Hervey, complained of him, and desired his

may be acquired into, which shall be done as soon as the present affairs will permit.

As the ships were to move from the eastward where Mr. Keppel is stationed (who in justice to him, I am glad to say, executes the duty intrusted to him with an activity, judgment, and diligence, no one man can surpass) I directed him to superintend the attack, and give Captain Hervey his orders to proceed when he thought it convenient: Accordingly the ships were ordered to weigh the evening of the 3rd of June, and next morning went down (captain Hervey having the signal out for the line) the Cambridge, Dragon, and Marlborough, were placed as well and as near as their stations would admit of, against a fortress so high as the Moro, with an intention to dismount the guns, as well as to beat down the wall. They began to cannonade about eight o'clock; and after keeping a constant fire until two in the afternoon, the Cambridge was so much damaged in her hull, masts, yards, sails, and rigging, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, that it was thought proper to order her off; and soon after the Dragon, which had likewise suffered in loss of men, and damage in her hull; and it being found that the Marlborough, Captain Burnett, could be of no longer service, she was ordered off likewise: the number of the killed and wounded are as follows, to wit:

	Killed,	Wounded.
Dragon	16	37
Cambridge	24	95
Marlborough	2	8

The Dragon, on the water's falling, hadached, aground, and was forced to stave her water casks to lighten her, but has received no damage as can be perceived from it. The captains behaved as becoming gallant officers; they expressed great satisfaction in the behaviour of the officers and men under their command; and we have to regret the loss of capt. Coastre, who, though soon killed after the Cambridge brought up, carried her down with the greatest calmness and spirit. Capt. Lindley of the Trent, supplied his place during the remainder of the action, and approved himself a brave man. I offered him the command of that ship, or of the Temple, or the Hampshire, the former being vacant by the death of capt. Legge, and the latter by capt. Marshall's going into the Cambridge.

The earl of Albemarle signified to me the great success had done incomparably well, having done much fire from our batteries, by which they had an opportunity of dismounting some of the Moro's guns which played against us.

The Defiance and Hampton-court being ordered to cruise between port Mariel and the point of Honda, in going down, saw two sail at anchor off port Mariel harbour, which capt. Mackenzie of the Defiance brought out. Some firing had passed: all but twenty had left them: they were the Venganza

frigate of 26 guns, and the Marté of 18 guns, which had been out on a cruise. I sent the Sutherland, Cerberus, and Lurcher, to cruise off the Matanzas, and reconnoitre the bay; and the Richmond and Alarm to cruise off the Capes St. Antonio and Coriantes. They took a schooner on the 21st of last month off the West end of Cuba, loaded with coffee from Hispaniola, bound to New Orleans. The cruisers are now all returned without any particular intelligence.

The Alcide, Sutherland, Cerberus, and Ferret sloop, have joined the fleet since we have been here. The Centaur sprung her main-mast in heaving down; but sir James Douglas (who arrived here the 12th, with the Jamaica fleet) informs me she will soon be here also.

The Penzance brings the next convoy from Jamaica, which will sail the 25th instant, and will be reinforced with a ship of the line from hence, to proceed with them to England.

On the 13th of last month capt. Walker, of the Lurcher cutter, in going up Chorera river out of mere curiosity, was killed by the enemy.

Admiralty-Office, September 8.

SINCE the receipt of the above letter last night, capt. Urry, of his majesty's sloop Viper, is arrived in town, who left the Havanna the 18th of July, and reports, that the guns of the Moro castle, on the side towards the land were all silenced, only one being left mounted on that side, and the fire had ceased for two days before; and it was intended to storm the place that night, or the night following, for which purpose all the bags of cotton were taken out of the Jamaica fleet coming home, in order to fill up the ditch.

That he did not hear of the death of any officer of rank in the sea or land service, except capt. Coastre.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Colvill, dated on board the Northumberland at Placentia, August 18, 1762.

ON the 14th I anchored here, where I found the Antelope and Syren (who arrived the 22nd of July.) Capt. Greaves, governor of Newfoundland, has been employed in repairing the ruined fortifications of this place, and putting every thing in a posture of defence with all possible diligence, and I have joined with him in his work.

As we have now done every thing for the security of Placentia, which our time and circumstances will admit of; and as I am impatient to get off St. John's, I shall sail with all the ships as soon as possible.

A letter dated the 3^d instant has been received from capt. Brett, commander of his majesty's ship Torbay off Brest, giving an account, that on the preceding day capt. LeCras, in the Lion, had taken the Zephyr frigate of 26 guns, which sailed from Brest on the 1st, having on board 200 troops, with brass

mortars, brass cannon, ammunition and stores, bound for St. John's in Newfoundland.

The following Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the Time of the Army's landing on the Island of Cuba, to the 13th of July 1762, has been transmitted by the Earl of Albemarle.

Six Companies of Light Infantry.—2 Serjeants, 6 Rank and File, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File, wounded. 10 Rank and File, missing.

Three Battalions of Grenadiers.—2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, killed. 72 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File, missing.

1st Regiment, Lieutenant General St. Clair's.—6 Rank and File, killed. 9 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Rank and File, missing.

9th, Lieutenant General Whitmore's.—17 Rank and File, killed. 29 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, missing.

15th, Major General Sir Jeffery Amherst's.—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed. 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

17th, Major General Monckton's.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed. 2 Rank and File, wounded. 2 Rank and File, missing.

22d, Vacant.—4 Rank and File, killed. 11 Rank and File, wounded. 3 Rank and File, missing.

27th, Major General Warburton's.—11 Rank and File, killed. 17 Rank and File, wounded. 3 Rank and File, missing.

28th, Major General Townshend's.—2 Serjeants, 10 Rank and File, killed. 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, missing.

34th, Major General Lord Frederick Cavendish's.—1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File, killed. 43 Rank and File, wounded. 2 Rank and File, missing.

35th, Lieutenant General Oway's.—1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File, killed. 12 Rank and File, wounded. 7 Rank and File, missing.

40th, Major General Armiger's.—6 Rank and File, killed. 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, missing.

42d, First Battalion, Lieutenant General Lord John Murray's.—1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, killed. 2 Rank and File, wounded. 2 Rank and File, missing.

42d, Second Battalion, Lieutenant General Lord John Murray's.—1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

43d, Major General Talbot's.—3 Rank and File, killed. 4 Rank and File, wounded.

48th, Major General Webb's.—2 Rank and File, killed. 20 Rank and File, wounded. 9 Rank and File, missing.

56th, Major General Koppel's.—20 Rank and File, killed. 12 Rank and File, wounded. 3 Rank and File, missing.

60th, Third Battalion, Colonel Haviland's,

—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed. 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, wounded. 9 Rank and File, missing.

72d, Major General Duke of Richmond's.—11 Rank and File, killed. 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File wounded. 6 Rank and File, missing.

77th, Colonel Montgomery's.—2 Rank and File, killed. 5 Rank and File, missing.

90th, Colonel Grant's.—5 Rank and File, killed. 18 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Rank and File, missing.

95th, Colonel Burton's.—1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File, killed. 2 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Drummer, 4 Rank and File, missing.

Detachment of Royal Artillery.—1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, killed. 8 Serjeants, 33 Rank and File, wounded.

Major Fuller's Corps.—1 Rank and File, wounded. 25 Rank and File, missing.

Return of Officers killed and wounded.

1st Regiment.—Lieutenant Cooke, killed. Captain Balfour, wounded.

4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Chitty, wounded.

9th Regiment.—Ensign Wood, killed.

17th Regiment.—Lieutenant Martin, killed. Ensign M'Garth, wounded.

22d Regiment.—Lieutenant Stannus, killed.

27th Regiment.—Captain Morris, wounded.

35th Regiment.—Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, and Ensign Candler, wounded.

43d Regiment.—Capt. Spendlove, wounded.

60th Regiment.—Lieutenant Sears, and Ensign Power, wounded.

77th Regiment.—Lieutenant M'Vicker, killed.

95th Regiment.—Lieutenant Barbon, and Ensign Deade, wounded.

Artillery.—Captain Streachey, killed.

DUD. ACKLAND, Deputy Adjutant General.

TOTAL LOSS.

	Killed,	Wounded.
Officers,	4	13
Serjeants,	12	26
Drummers,	3	3
Rank and File, 176		351
Total	195	383

Whitehall, September 11. 1762.

The following Journal of the Proceedings of Majesty's Forces upon the Island of Cuba, from the 7th of June, the Day of their landing, to the 16th of July, has been received from the Earl of Albemarle, by Sir James Dudeney, since the Publication of the Extraordinary Gazette of the 9th instant.

Journal of the Siege of Havanna, 1762.
June 6. AFTER a very fortunate passage through the Old Streights

hama, the fleet arrived within sight of two small forts at the eastward of the Havanna, situated upon two rivers, about three miles distant from each other. The whole fleet brought to, and sir George Pocock, with twelve sail of the line, some frigates, and all the store ships, bore away for the mouth of the harbour, to block up the Spanish men of war that were there, and to make a feint on the other side, in order to facilitate our landing on this. Commodore Keppel, with seven sail of the line, and several small frigates, was ordered to remain with the transports to protect and conduct the debarkation of the troops, which was deferred till next day. There was too much wind, and too great a surf from the shore, to effect it at that time.

7th. By break of day this morning, the army landed without opposition between the two forts, Bacarans and Coxemar. The one was silenced, and taken possession of by the Mercury, and another frigate; the other was taken by the Dragon of 74 guns. They were defended by a considerable number of peasants and negroes in arms, who very soon abandoned them, and fled into the woods. The earl of Albemarle, with the light infantry, and grenadiers of the army, passed the river Coxemar, where his Lordship took his quarters that night. The rest of the army lay upon their arms along the shore, with the picquets advanced into the woods.

8th. Lord Albemarle marched the main body of the army early in the morning to a village called Guanamacoa, about six miles from the landing-place, and sent Col. Carleton through the Coxemar-wood, with a small corps of troops, to the same village, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of a corps of the enemy, to be assembled there, and which his Lordship determined to attack. The enemy were drawn up to receive us, and very advantageously posted upon a rising ground between us and the village. Their cavalry marched down in a large body to the light infantry, who were upon the right of Col. Carleton's corps. They were very soon repulsed, and the whole body dispersed before the army got up. They were about 6000 in number, chiefly militia mounted, with the regiments of Edinburgh dragoons, two companies of grenadiers, and many Spanish officers. This morning Colonel Howe, with two battalions of grenadiers, was sent through the woods to the Moro to reconnoitre and secure the communication to that fort from the Coxemar.

9th. Lord Albemarle marched the army from Guanamacoa, and encamped in the woods between the Coxemar and the Moro, leaving a corps at Guanamacoa, under the command of Lieutenant General Elliot, to secure the avenues on that side, and a large tract of country, which could supply the army with water, cattle, and vegetables.

We now discovered the enemy dismantling their ships in the harbour, at the entrance of which they laid a boom.

10th. The Moro Hill, called the Cavainos, where the enemy were said to have a post well fortified, was reconnoitred; and in the evening Colonel Carleton with the light infantry and grenadiers from Coxemar, went, and invested that hill, and the Moro fort.

11th. Colonel Carleton attacked the redoubt about one o'clock in the afternoon, and carried it with very little loss, and little resistance on the side of the enemy. Here was a post established, and the work called by the name of the Spanish redoubt.

12th. The Moro fort was farther reconnoitred by his Lordship's order. It was difficult to reconnoitre it with much accuracy, it being surrounded with thick brushy woods, which could not be seen through, and were mostly impassable. It was observed the parapet was thin, and all of masonry, and it was therefore judged advisable to erect a battery against it, as near as the cover of the woods would admit of; there was accordingly a place fixed on, at about 250 yards distance, and preparations were accordingly made, and parties ordered out for fascines and collecting earth; which was a work of great labour, the soil being exceedingly thin and scarce. The landing of the stores was at the same time carried on with great diligence by the fleet.

13th. The battery mentioned yesterday was begun; as also a howitzer battery, beyond the Spanish redoubt, to remove the shipping farther off up the river. They threw a great deal of random fire into the woods, and annoyed us very much.

Colonel Howe, with 300 light infantry, and two battalions of grenadiers, was detached to land at Chorera, about seven miles to the westward of the town, to secure a footing and engage some part of the enemy's attention upon that side.

19th. There was a mortar battery begun upon the right near the sea, for one 13 inch, two 10 inch, and fourteen royal mortars.

20th. Parallels cut in the woods to the right and left of the battery, and a fascine line begun, to secure the guards from the enemy's fire.

21st. Another battery made upon the beach, to advance the royal, in the battery of the 19th, nearer the fort.

24th. A battery for two howitzers begun near the Lime Kiln; likewise against the shipping, to remove them farther up the harbour, which had its effect.

25th. A battery for a 13 inch mortar begun near the Lime Kiln, against the shipping.

26th. A battery begun against the fort for four guns and two mortars upon the left of the first battery.

29th. The enemy at day-break landed two detachments of 300 men each, of grenadiers and chosen men, with a detachment of armed Negroes

Negroes and Mulattoes with each corps, one upon the right under the Moro, the other upon the left near the Lime Kiln. The picquets and advanced posts prevented the success of these detachments, by repulsing them, killing and taking near 200, besides wounding a great number, who mostly got off by favour of the woods. Our loss was only 10 men killed and wounded.

30th. This day was chiefly taken up in carrying ammunition and necessaries to the several batteries, to provide for their opening next morning, which was done by the soldiers, and 300 Blacks purchased by Lord Albemarle at Martinico, and Antigua, for that purpose.

July 1. This morning we opened two batteries of cannon, which, with our mortars, made up a fire as follows, viz.

	Guns.	Mortars.
Battery on the left called	24lb.	13lb. 10lb. roy.
William's battery	4	2 0 0
Grand battery	8	2 0 0
Left parallel	0	0 2 12
Batteries on the beach	0	2 1 14
Total	12	6 3 26

The enemy's fire exceeded our's upon the front attacked, in the number of guns, which amounted to 16 or 17, from 8 to 12 pounders. They played one mortar of 8 inches, and that very seldom. Upon the whole we reckoned our fire superior to their's considerably, besides the difference of the security of our works, their's being only a parapet of thin masonry.

About ten o'clock, the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Dragon of 74 guns, and the Marlborough of 66, went in and lay against the fort; the Cambridge lay within grape shot. They continued firing for above three hours, which the fort received and returned with great steadiness: At length the ships were ordered off. The Cambridge and Dragon suffered much, particularly the former. The attacked front of the fort did not seem to suffer much from their fire, it was so much above them; but they still did us a considerable service, in taking up the enemy's attention for that time, which gained us a superiority in the number of guns.

2d. Our batteries continued their fire with great success, and beat down the front attacked as fast as could be wished or expected, particularly the eight gun battery; but unhappily, about noon, we were obliged to slacken, that battery being in danger of catching fire from the constant fire kept up, and the dryness of the fascines, having had no rain for fourteen days; however, before the evening, the enemy's fire was reduced to two guns, which fired but seldom.

3. We flattered ourselves the fire was

quite out, but about two in the morning it broke out again with great violence. Both water and people were sent as fast as possible, but unhappily too late; the fire had insinuated itself where water could not reach it, nor earth stifle it. Thus seventeen days labour of 5 or 600 men, and which must have let us into the fort in a few days, was now baffled, and to do over again. There was another embrasure added this night to William's battery.

4th and 5th. These two nights our endeavours still continued to extinguish the fire; and, with much difficulty there were two embrasures saved upon the right, and the emplacement for mortars upon the left. The fire of these two embrasures was continued until the guns were disabled, and two more were served, in Barbette, until the enemy's fire obliged the men to give it up.

It was now determined to convert the mortar battery in the left parallel into a battery for cannon, which was accordingly begun, with some improvements to the other works, which the enemy's fire from the town, Fort la Punta, ships of war, and floating batteries, had rendered necessary.

6th. Two more embrasures were added this night to William's battery, and a place fixed upon near the stone redoubt for another battery of four guns.

9th. This morning we had 14 guns in battery, viz. William's battery of seven guns, and the left parallel of five guns, besides our mortars.

The enemy fired with about eight or nine

10th. At night a battery for four guns began in the right parallel.

11th. This morning the four gun battery near the stone redoubt, and two guns upon the saved part of the grand battery newly repaired, opened, and played with success. We now had 18 guns, in play, to 8 or 9, which the enemy still kept up; for, by their uninterrupted communication with the town, and the great assistance of their sailors, who served their guns, they always made the losses of the day good at night.

This forenoon two guns in the left parallel battery failed, one by running, the other by tracking; the carriage of a third was disabled upon William's battery.

In the afternoon the merlons of the grand battery again caught fire, and extended from right to left, and the whole was irreparably consumed.

12th. The disabled guns in the left parallel, and in William's battery were replaced last night, so that we still had 16 guns in play; toward noon the carriages of the three guns in the stone redoubt battery were disabled.

13th. This morning was a battery of four 32 pounders opened on the right parallel against the left bastion, and made considerable havoc.

There was another battery of four guns ordered to be made upon the right of it as soon as the materials can be collected.

The ruins of the burnt battery were ordered to be converted into a line for musquetry at the same time.

There were two guns remounted in the night upon the battery near the stone redoubt, but there were two more dismounted immediately afterwards.

14th. The four guns in the stone redoubt battery were last night mounted on sea-carriages: We had now twenty guns against five or six, which the enemy began with in the morning: they were reduced to two before dark.

The whole front attacked appeared in a most ruinous condition, yet the enemy, though kept in a constant hurry and confusion, behaved with spirit.

Preparations for carrying on approaches had now been in hand some days. The 40th regiment was employed in making gabions, and several men of war, in making junk, blinds, or mantelets, and some bales of cotton purchased to serve as woolpacks. As our approaches must be entirely raised above ground, on account of the rocks, these precautions were necessary.

15th. We played with the same number of guns as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with six or seven guns, but were totally silenced before night.

16th. Our fire as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with two guns, and only twice with each. They fired the rest of the day with musquetry and wall-pieces, but not much with either.

This evening the materials for the approaches began to be advanced.

The guns and ammunition are carrying up for the new battery, which is to open to morrow-morning. The enemy seemed to be employed in making up fresh merlons upon the face of the right bastion.

Pat. Mackellar, Chief Engineer.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I have often fancied that there is a fashion in principles, or in the people's way of thinking, as well as in their dress; and that from the mode of thinking, a character may be stamped upon one age very different from that of another. According to this fancy the present age may, I think, be called the Paradoxical Age; for we have of late years had several elaborate essays published in support of the following paradoxes:

1st. That the more a nation runs in debt the richer it becomes.

** Absentees is a word made use of in Ireland, by such persons who have good land in their country, or large portions out of their public revenue, and who live and spend their income in England.*

† See Lond. Mag. 1760. p. 66.

2d. That the more and the richer the absentees of any country are, the more its cash, or stock of gold and silver, will increase. Consequently,

3d. That this nation must reap a great advantage from having a great number of foreigners who live abroad, deeply interested in our public funds.

4th. That a heavy tax upon any commodity does not raise its price to the consumer.

5th. That the more you raise the price of the necessaries of life, the more you'll lessen the rate of wages, or the price of labour.

6th. That the price of commodities in any country does not depend upon the intrinsic, but upon the current value of the coin of that country.

7th. That a man has no right to the lawful fruits of his own labour, not even so far as is consistent with the good of his country. Consequently,

8th. That the author of an ingenious and useful book, has no right to make any advantage of the copy, though it was produced by the labour of his brain, which the honest Indian natives of America call heavy labour, and allow to be the hardest and most useful labour of any.

9th. That though the necessaries of life, and the chief materials for manufacture, be naturally cheaper in England than they are in France, yet it is not the superior weight of taxes upon either in England, that enables the French to sell their manufactures cheaper at every foreign market.

10th. That notwithstanding our superiority at sea, our only way of conquering the French in America was to provoke and engage in a war in Germany.

11th. That the best way of preserving a balance of power in Europe against the house of Bourbon, is to demolish the house of Austria. And,

12th. That the best way of preserving our constitution, is to depart from it as often as we can.

These are at present the most fashionable ways of thinking in this country; and as they are not only the most fashionable, but also the most profitable, if I could change my principles as easily as I can do my dress, I should certainly adopt them. But this, I find, I cannot do, notwithstanding its being at present so highly fashionable to do so; and as I am so singular, I lately happened to call an anonymous author a Wronghead, on account of his endeavouring to support the 5th paradox above-mentioned. Upon that occasion I proved, from the 4th then under consideration, that the French sold their woollen manufactures at the Turkey market cheaper than ours could be sold, and I then said what

I still think, that as we have naturally in this country the necessities of life, and the chief materials for manufacture, cheaper than they are in France, our being undersold by the French can proceed from nothing but our taxes upon the necessities of life, and upon the materials for manufacture.

This also draws upon me the resentment of a very angry, and, I must say, conceited author, who undertakes to prove, that the taxes upon the necessities of life, and upon the materials for manufacture, are heavier in France than in England; and for this purpose he gives us a long string of facts, which he asserts to be true. Though I must acknowledge him to be a bold assertor of facts, yet I must beg his leave not to give, upon his *ipse dixit*, entire credit to what he says, because as to some of his facts, it appears from the nature of things to be impossible, and as to another, it appears that he has not been fully and rightly informed. As to the former, he asserts that in the reign of Henry IV. of France, they gave as many shillings a month for labour in husbandry and manufacture as the French do at present, though there was at that time only half coined out of the mark of fine silver, whereas at present there is 541. 6s. 6d. coined out of the same mark of silver. Is this possible? Suppose our king should call in all our present coin, and should in our next coinage order 801. instead of 441. 10s. to be coined out of a pound of standard gold, and 122 shillings instead of 62 shillings, to be coined out of a pound of standard silver, and that a copper halfpenny should be no heavier than a farthing is now; can any one believe a farmer would sell a quarter of his wheat to the mealman or baker for 30 of these new shillings, when he could go to the merchant exporter, and have 60 for it? And if he insisted upon having double the number of shillings he has now for his wheat, the mealman would, and necessarily must, insist upon having double the number of shillings he has now for his meal, the baker for his bread, and the labouring man for his month's wages. A man, who has adopted the 6th paradox beforementioned, may, indeed, give some credit to what my antagonist asserts; but as I never can adopt that paradox, I cannot believe it, nor should I believe it upon the credit of the most authentic French historian, as I never shall adopt that old popish maxim in religion, *credo quia impossibile est*.

From another fact asserted by my antagonist it appears, as I have said, that he has not been rightly informed. The French, he says, pay an excise, or tax, of 6s. per pound upon salt. What he means by an excise I do not know. The French have no such thing as an excise in their country, not any such officer as an exciseman, vested with full power to peep into every hole and corner of their

house, by night or by day; nor have they any tax upon their home-made salt. They have indeed what is tantamount to it. The king has a monopoly of it; he is proprietor of the salt works in the kingdom: It is lodged in his magazines, and from thence purchased at what price he pleases to put upon it; which probably may be high, but certainly not so high as to diminish very much the consumption. And as to what I have said upon the head, I do not desire the reader to take it upon my *ipse dixit*. Let him look into p. 45. of the late Mr. Farnese's *State of the French Revenue* published by Millan, he will there see what I say confirmed; and in p. 31. article 45. he will see, that the appointments of these magazines cost the king only 277431. 3s. 6d. sterling; whereas the management and collecting of our salt duties, cost the public in 1764 by an authentic account I have in my possession, 57781. 6s. 2d. though they do not produce near so much, or at least are not near so much complained of by our people.

I cannot leave this subject without taking notice of what is soundly asserted by my antagonist, which is in these words, "The tax they [the French] pay on salt is much greater than all the taxes our manufacturers pay on all the necessities of life. I have, says he, made a very nice computation, and I am certain a poor manufacturer in England does not pay to the state in taxes for his necessities above 3d. sterling, on a consumption of 1s. sterling a week. Now to shew what truth there is in these two assertions, I shall consider only what goes out of the manufacturer's pocket for or upon account of our taxes upon liquors; for we know, that when a tax is laid upon any sort of consumption, the dealers always add to it, if not double it: and they must do so, in order to compensate their bad debts, because when a customer becomes insolvent they lose not only the prime cost, but also the tax they have paid. The tax upon beer was but 3s. per barrel of 36 gallons, yet, in consequence of that tax, the brewer, as is said, advanced the price 5s. per barrel to the retailer, and the retailer since advanced it to 6s. per barrel to the consumer, to whom it signifies nothing, when the advanced price he pays, which is double the tax, goes wholly to the state, partly to the state and partly to the dealer.

This being premised, I must observe, that by act 1. James I. chap. 9. It is enacted, that no inn-keeper, victualler, or ale-house keeper shall sell less than a full ale quart of the ale or beer, or two quarts of the small, for a penny, in pain of 2s. Now as our current silver coin was, in the 21. year of that reign by indenture, made of the same intrinsic value as it is at present, if malt at that time sold for about the same price it does now, we must conclude, that whatever the man-

er now pays for strong or small beer or ale, above the price settled by this act, is paid by him, for, or upon account of, the taxes since imposed, and now payable, upon malt or malt liquors. Let us therefore enquire what might be the price of malt about the beginning of the reign of James the first; and this may be determined in a very authentic manner; for by the act 1 James I. chap. 15th, it is enacted, "That when the prices of corn or grain exceed not the rates following; viz. wheat per quarter 1l. 6s. 8d. and barley or malt per quarter, 4s. it shall be lawful to transport them beyond sea;" and by act 3 James I. chap. 11. it is enacted, "That when the price of malt exceeds not 16s. it shall be lawful to transport beer with the cask beyond sea." From these two acts I must conclude, that at the beginning of that reign, the medium price of malt was, when there was no immediate appearance of a scarcity, about 15s. per quarter; and now as to the present price of malt, in February and March last, the lowest price of malt; here in London was 14s. per quarter; in this month of September, the highest price of malt at London hitherto has been 21s. per quarter, the medium is 18s. 6d. but as there is now an immediate appearance of a very great scarcity, because of the shortness of the last crop of barley, I may justly reckon, that the usual medium price of malt is now the very same with what it was at the beginning of the reign of James I. But behold the difference in the prices of strong or small beer or ale. As a single man cannot have his beer or ale from the brewer, he must for the very worst sort of small beer, pay at the chandler's shop a penny a quart, for the better sort he pays at the ale-house three halfpennies, and for the strong beer or ale 4d. or 5d. a quart. Our soldiers are, by the mutiny act intitled to demand per day the pints of small beer from their quarters; but I shall not be so bountiful to our manufacturers: I shall allow a manufacturer but two quarts a day; consequently if he drinks that quantity a day, he pays for the worst sort of small beer a penny, for the better sort 2d. and for strong beer or ale 3d. or 6d. a day, merely towards, or on account of, our taxes, upon this article of consumption alone, beside what he pays towards, or on account of, our taxes upon soap, candles, shoes, salt, &c.

Now to allow my antagonist every advantage he can possibly claim, I shall, without his authority, allow, that the French manufacturer do as we do; and consequently that he charge as the consumer for a pound of salt, that they bought at the king's image for 6d. and I shall allow, that a single man may consume a pound of salt in a week, yet we cannot suppose that he pays the whole shilling towards the tax upon salt, something must be deducted for the prime.

Whereas a man here in England, who consumes nothing but the very worst sort of small beer, pays in that month 21. 6d. or 2s. merely towards our taxes upon that article alone. And next with regard to my antagonist's very nice computation, which has made him certain, that a poor manufacturer in England does not pay to the state, in taxes for his necessities, above 3d. sterling on a consumption of 1s. sterling a week. Now, as there are multitudes of labouring men in England who do not earn above half that money in a week, surely, a man who earns so much, and drinks no strong beer, may be allowed to drink the best sort of small beer, and to drink the quantity I have allowed: If he does, he pays merely on account of our taxes upon that article alone 11. 2d. per week. How much of that 1s. and 2d. goes to the state, I cannot exactly determine; but I must reckon that at least one half of it goes to the state, or the state's officers; and let the whole of it go where it will, it is money out of his pocket paid for his necessities, which prevents its being possible for him to live in the same way for less wages.

From hence I find I can put as little trust in my antagonist's very nice computations, as I can do in the facts which he has, without any proof, asserted, and to which I can say nothing till he has produced his proofs, for surely he would not have me undertake to prove a negative. I know that the French have a variety of heavy inland taxes, and many duties both upon imports and exports; but then they are so contrived as to affect the rich and idle masters, and not the poor and laborious servants: They fall heavily upon the rich and opulent, who live luxuriously, within the barrier of their great cities, but they do not touch the poor and indigent who live in their country villages, or without the barrier of their great cities. Their duties upon imports and exports, without doubt, raise the price of their manufactures at all foreign markets higher than otherwise it would be, and it is happy for us that it is so; for otherwise we should before now have been unable to sell one shilling's worth of any sort of manufacture at any foreign market, except in our own colonies and plantations. But, if what my antagonist says be true, the French manufacturer may afford to pay higher duties both upon imports and exports than we do, and yet undersell us at every foreign market. As the price of labour is the chief expence in almost every sort of manufacture, if the French master manufacturer can have for 1s. 6d. as much labour, as an English master manufacturer must pay 2s. 6d. for, the former may pay higher duties both upon the materials imported, and upon the manufacture exported, than are paid by the latter, and yet the former may afford to sell his manufacture at a foreign market cheaper, than the same sort of manufacture can be sold by the latter. And if this be so, it is a demonstration from my antagonist's own shewing, that the

meer necessaries of life are cheaper in France than they are in England; for a labourer must subsist by his labour, and, in a course of years, the masters will, in all countries, take care, that the labourer shall usually have little more than a bare subsistence by his labour.

My antagonist has likewise told us, that a labourer in France has but 2d. for five days labour. This is but 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per week, supposing him to labour every day but Sunday; and as there are seven days in the week, it is but a most trifling more than 3 d. per day. If he can show me how a labouring man can provide himself, in any part of England, with diet, clothing, lodging, and washing, for three pence three farthings a day, I shall allow, that the meer necessaries of life are as cheap in England as they are in France. But this I take to be impossible. Our idle soldiers have 2d. a day deducted for their clothing, but I shall deduct but a penny a day from a labouring man's wages, amounting to 11 s. 6d. 5 d. a year for clothes, linen, stockings, and shoes; and for lodging and washing I shall deduct but three farthings a day, amounting to 5 s. 6d. a week. He then has but 2d. a day for diet; and upon that allowance, I am sure, he cannot pretend ever to taste, even the worst sort of small beer. In the nastiest cell in St. Giles's, he must pay 2d. for bread and stewed leg of beef; and if he indulges himself with such a delicate dinner in such a polite place, he must never pretend to any breakfast or supper.

This therefore is another proof from my antagonist's own shewing, that the meer necessaries of life cannot be so cheap in England as they are in France, and consequently that our labourers must have higher wages, because they cannot subsist without it. But how comes this to be so? We have corn of all sorts cheaper than they have in France, because we often export large quantities thither: we have beef and pork cheaper than they have in France, because we generally export large quantities of both to that kingdom, or to its colonies. We have butter and cheese cheaper than they have in France, because we export large quantities of both to that kingdom, or its colonies; we have or may have all sorts of fish cheaper than they have in France, because we have a more extensive and a more plentiful coast. And if it were not for our taxes upon malt and malt liquors, we should have, for drinking, a liquor much cheaper and more nourishing for a labouring man, than any liquor they have in France; for I doubt, if the poorest home they have can be sold by the retailer for a half-penny, or even a penny a quart at hand. I never found it so, whilst I was in that country. What then can be the reason why the meer necessaries of life are cheaper in France than in England? I wish my antagonist would inform me, for I can suggest to myself no reason but that of our taxes upon the meer necessaries of life being heavier

in this kingdom, than they are in the kingdom of France.

I am as zealous as my antagonist, or any man can be, for our continuing the war and prosecuting it with vigour, until we have obtained full satisfaction for what is past, and security against what may come. If we have any thing of what we have so bravely conquered, without a proper equivalent, I am sure, it will be on account of some foreign connection: It cannot be on account of any apprehension that the French may, by force of arms, recover and hold any one of the conquests we have already made; nor can any such apprehension arise from the accession of Spain to the adverse scale; for I always thought that the Spaniards might have done us more injury by a pretended neutrality, than they can ever do by a professed enmity. But if we must continue the war, let us tax the rich and opulent, not the poor and indigent: Let the rich contribute one half, if necessary, of their yearly income, whether from land, money, or trade, towards the expence of the war; but do not let us impoverish our posterity and ruin our trade, by running yearly in debt, and loading the necessities, or even the conveniences of life with taxes for paying the interest. By taxing the rich we only take from them a part of their luxuries, which will be a national advantage; but by taxing our poor labourers we shall take from many of them their lives, which will be a national loss, and may end in national ruin.

My antagonist says, he is anxious for the trade of his country. It is my anxiety for the trade, and for the liberties too, of my country, that has made me take the trouble of writing him an answer; for by proceeding much longer in the long beaten path of tax consumption, and thereupon funding and perpetuating every new tax we impose, the liberties as well as the trade of this country must at last be undone, as every new tax adds to the correlative power of, and the dependence upon, the minister for the being. We have already sent the excise into every malt barn and the house of every maltster, we may at last be obliged to send an excise man into every corn mill and the house of every miller, which will put a final end to our liberties, as well as trade. Therefore when I find a man pretending a great deal for trade, and yet, at the same time, proposing new taxes upon trade, under pretence of not being so heavily taxed in this country as in that of our rival and enemy, he may excuse me, if I say that it savours of the conduct of Sempronius in the case of Cato, who, at the very time he was saving his country to Cæsar, resolved to vote it in the senate against Cæsar.

I could easily give a reason why I chuse to tax, and some authors chuse to justify taxing the poor rather than the rich.

my letter has already swelled to too great a length, therefore I shall conclude with assuring you that I am, &c.

Sept. 7th, 1762,

An Account of the Guild Merchant at Preston,

THE original of these Guilds and Fraternities is said to be from the old Saxon law; by which neighbours entered into an association, and became bound for each other, to bring forth him who committed any crime, or make satisfaction to the party injured; for which purpose they raised a sum of money among themselves, and put it into a common stock, wherewith a pecuniary compensation was made, according to the quality of the offence committed. From hence came our Fraternities and Guilds; and they were in use in this kingdom long before any formal licences were granted for them; though at this day they are a company combined together, with orders and laws, made by themselves, by the Prince's licence. *Camd.*—*Gildam Mercatorum*, or the *Mercant's Guild*, is a liberty or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. within their own precinct. 17 Edw. III, 15. R. II.

The first charter to the Burgesses of Preston was given by Henry II, after the conquest, in the 10th year of his reign (1172) who granted to them (*inter alia*) that the Burgesses of that Borough have a Guild Merchant within the said Borough, with all the liberties and free customs to such Guild Merchant appertaining. And the ancient and free Burgesses of the Borough of Preston have many ages since obtained, from many succeeding Kings and Queens of England, full liberty and freedom as mentioned in the charter of Henry II. and many other privileges, immunities and franchises, which stand ratified and confirmed by several royal grants and charters, particularly by the last charter of confirmation granted by King Charles II. in the 16th of his reign (1684) and have for many ages past, held and kept, within this Borough, a Guild Merchant at the end of every twenty years, as appears by the records and Guild books belonging to this corporation.

The guild, which now excites public attention, began on Monday, Aug. 30. and held for a fortnight. The procession was conducted in the following manner:

1. The marshal on horseback, armed cap-a-pie, holding his drawn sword in his hand, and the horse richly caparisoned.
2. Tanner's company, with their music, ensign, two wardens, and tanners two and two.
3. Weavers and Clothworkers companies; weavers incorporated in the reign of Henry I. anno 1100; music, ensign, two wardens, and shepherds, Bishop Blaze, with

two boys leading his horse, and two boys bearing his train; a loom supported by four men, with a man at work, and clothworkers two and two.

4. Masons company, were a society in the reign of Henry VI. anno 1410, and were incorporated in the reign of Charles II. in 1627; first music, ensign, two wardens, masons properly clothed, two and two.

5. Cordwainers, they were a company before Edward III. anno 1350, and were incorporated, by the title of cordwainers and cobblers, by Henry IV. anno 1413, but, by a charter only as cordwainers; procession, music, ensign, St. Crispin on horseback, with two boys leading his horse, St. Crispin's Esquire, with a shoe in his hand, leading Crispiana, wardens, shoe-makers, two and two.

6. Carpenters, &c. companies; the carpenters were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. in 1344; procession, music, ensign, a man with a staff, supporting a square, six boys with white wands and oak leaves, two wardens, carpenters, &c. two and two.

7. Butchers company, were a society in the year 1180, but not incorporated till 1605, in the reign of James I. procession, ensign, wardens, butchers, two and two.

8. Vintners and Innholders companies; the vintners were called merchant vintners in 1317, in the reign of Edward II. and incorporated, by the title of wine tanners, in 1327, by Edward III. and was confirmed in 1436, by Henry V. procession, music, ensign, wardens, vintners and innholders, &c. two and two.

9. Taylors company; it is not yet 2000 years since we have made use of this necessary employ; the procession, Adam and Eve bound round with fig leaves as they appeared in the garden of Eden, and Eve presenting the apple to Adam; to them succeeded the music, ensign, two light horse armed, wardens, taylors, two and two.

10. Skinners and glovers companies; the skinners were a society in 1322, in the reign of Edward III. incorporated in 1399, by Richard II. and confirmed by Henry IV. 1338; procession, music, ensign, wardens, skinners and glovers, two and two.

11. Smiths, ironmongers, Glaziers, &c. the smiths, are most ancient and most valuable, and the first workers in metals; procession, music, ensign, Vulcan on horseback, holding a battle axe, wardens, smiths, &c. two and two.

12. Mercers, Drapers, &c. companies; mercers were incorporated in the reign of Richard II. anno 1393; procession, music, ensign, wardens, mercers &c. two and two.

13. Corporation; procession, music, four halbertmen, bellman, town beadle, the ensign, armorial of Preston, (which is the paschal lamb and the union cross) two town silver maces, Mayors gold mace (the gift of his

R. I. & A. grace

grace the Duke of Hamilton in 1703. A
twelve common council men, eight aldermen, M
two and two, Mr. Mayor and Recorder, M

The procession was then conducted by the T
clergy, ladies and gentlemen who came to see A
the Guild from all parts of Great Britain and A
many places beyond seas.

An Account of the Guild Merchant has been
held within the Borough of Preston, and of T
the Mayors of the Guild.

Aubert, son of Robert, A Edward III. 1292
William Eigham, A Richard II. 1396
Henry Johnson, A Henry V. 1417
Robert Houghton, A Henry VI. 1458
William Marshall, A Henry VII. 1500
Thomas Tipping, A Henry VIII. 1544
Thomas Wall, A Elizabeth I. 1551
George Walton, A Elizabeth I. 1581
Henry Catterall, A Elizabeth I. 1601
William Preston, A James I. 1602
Edmund Werden, A Charles I. 1635
James Hodgkinson, A Charles II. 1660
Roger Sudall, A Charles II. 1682
Josias Gregson, A Anne I. 1702
Edmund Asheton, A George I. 1714
Henry Farrington, A George II. 1727
Roxford Parker, A George III. 1762

ANTHEM performed at the first time by the
was at the Chapel Royal, Free Bon. happy De
livery of the prince, composed by Dr. Boyce.

O Give thanks unto the Lord, for he is
gracious; because his Mercy endureth M
for ever.

Let Israel now confess that he is gracious;
and that his mercy endureth for ever.

The Lord is high unto all them that call
upon him; yea, all such as call upon him I
faithfully.

My heart was disquieted within me; and
the Fear of Death was fall'n upon me.

But in my trouble I called upon the Lord;
and he deliver'd me out of my distress.

Turn again thou unto thy Rest, O my
Soul; for the Lord hath rewarded thee.

O praise the Lord with me; and let us
magnify his name together.

Behold, O God, our Defender; and look
upon the face of thine Anointed.

O prepare thy loving mercy and faithful-
ness; that they may preserve him.

Let his Seed endure for ever; and his
throne as the days of Heaven.

So will we always sing praise unto thy
name. Amen. Hallelujah.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

PAUBUS: By M. LYNDSAY.
Dublin, Sept. 7, 1728.

A SLAVE to crowds, X coach, & with the
summers heats,

In courts the wretched lawyer toils and sweats;
While smiling merrily, in her best attire, O

Regales each sense, and vernal joys inspire.

Can he who knows that real good should please,
Barter for gold his liberty and ease?

Thus Publick preach at When entering at
the door,

Upon his board a client pours the ore;
He grasps the shining gift, wot not the

cause,
Forgets the sun, and doth on the law.

The ANSWER, By D. SWIFT.

LYNDSAY mistakes the matter quite,
And honest Paulus judges right.

Then, why this quarrel to the sun,
Without whose aid you're all undone?

Did Paulus's complaint of justice
Did Paulus's complaint of justice

The influence of those golden beams
Soon lick'd up all unwholesome fumes

The sun, and his face bath'd in
It has: but then it greas'd his fist.

True lawyer for the world's sake,
Have always been a hollow snare.

Not for his superficial powers
Of ripening fruits, or gilding flowers;

Not for inspiring poets brains,
With penniless and starv'ling strains;

Not for his boasted healing art,
Nor for his skill to shoot the dart;

Nor yet because he sweetly fiddles;
Nor for his prophecies in riddles.

But for a more substantial cause,
Apollo's patron of the laws;

Whom Paulus ever must adore,
As parent of the golden ore;

By Phoebus an incestuous birth,
Begot upon his grandame earth.

By Phœbus first produc'd to light,
By Vulcan form'd so round and bright;

Then offer'd at the shrine of justice,
By clients to her priests and trustees;

Nor, when we see Astræa stand
With even balance in her hand,

Must we suppose she hath in view,
How to give every man his due;

Her scales, you see, her only hold,
To weigh her priests, the lawyers, gold.

Now should I own your case was grievous,
Poor sweaty Paulus, who'd believe

'Tis very true, and none denies,
At least that such complaints are wise.

'Tis wise no doubt, as clients say, more
To cry, like statesmen, *Quæres Paulus?*

But, since the truth must needs be stretch'd
To prove that lawyers are so wretched.

As some strong oak, deep rooted on the plain,
Shall every shock of time, or fate, sustain.
Kington near Taunton.

VERSES occasioned by the Birth of the
PRINCE. By J. GRAHAM.

O H may each pow'r that guards the British
state,
With smiles propitious round his cradle waite!
May rosy health, still bless the lovely boy,
And all his infant years be years of joy!
May he in honour, strength, and judgment
grow,
And in each act, his parents likeness show;
But when in flower of Manhood fully blown
Each royal virtue, he shall call his own,
Then may the sacred nine descend and shed,
Laurels and bays around his princely head!
Teach noblest passions in his breast to moult,
And call forth all his father in his soul;
Bid him be all that can a prince commend,
A steady patriot, and true merit's friend;
Admired, religious, generous, brave, and free,
Such as his parents are, such may he be!
Kington, near Taunton.

AN ODE to the BRITISH NATION.

H ATE! generous nation, resolutely true,
To public faith in solemn treaties
giving,
Who keep the witness of your acts in view,
Nor dare affront the sacred name of heav'n;
Who singly durst that iron rod oppose,
By tyranny for half the globe prepar'd;
Snatch your ally from seas of faithless foes,
At once her only and her safest guard.
Conscious, tho' breach of faith should once
succeed,
Not long it glories in its ill-got spoils;
And treason, for another's fall decreed,
With ruin on the traitor's back recoils.
Conscious that falsehood in her fierce career,
Fair freedom threatens with her lawless
chain;
Ye, ye alone, oppose a strong barrier,
And, free yourselves, the tyrant's pow'r
restrain.
For this your fertile realms shall ever smile
In peace unanimous, unaw'd by force;
And spreading Thames wait laurels to your
ill.
Long as the sun performs its annual course,
But heav'nly wrath in all its fires shall blaze,
That awful wrath, which few, too few, re-
vere,
And on those regions dart its vengeful rays
Where faith gives place to interest or fear.
There dire disease and famine uncontroll'd,
Shall o'er whole nations wide the ruin
spread;
Thy proud cities rage, nor leave be-
hind
Aught but despair, and heaps of putrid

Hark! hark! the air with dying plaints
of sighs and groans, but, alas! too late
Tears streams incessant, but, alas! too late
Fell tyranny, let loose, despises bounds,
And glories in the woes his hands create.

Prone at his father's feet the youth expires!
The babe is ravish'd from its mother's breast
While virgin honour the rude spoiler sees,
And falls by impious violence oppress'd.

Next follows those who erst in guilt contrite,
Religion's heavenly glories to suppress,
With inquisitions yok'd the free born man,
(So oft the source of battle and success)

Down, down, ye temples! Truth!—
beams deny;
And ye whose greatest glory is your God,
Renounce your faith, or the refusal buy

With hills of slaughter, and a purple stain
Will injur'd heav'n, whom thus the
wretches brave,

Who rush impetuous and provoke their ill,
Descend by prodigies, a land to save,
Where tyranny and falsehood govern all
Cheapside, June 30, 1762.

The following Letter having made some
we shall insert it, reserving for an answer
our next.

A Letter to a Gentleman in the City.

SIR,

I AM told that there is a great clamour
in the city against the peace. The ge-
ntlemen of the city are very much in the
to clamour against any thing they
wrong; but they may possibly be mistaken
in their opinion. I dare say, they con-
tend to infallibility, and will hear with
patience any man, whose sentiments
from theirs. Altho' politicians have
memories, yet I take it for granted, that
every body who talks of public affairs
members the beginning and origin of the
present war. Great Britain entered into an
with France, to put a stop to the ex-
cesses of that nation in North America
the western world, as it was the sole
so it was at first allowed to be the
object of the war. How we came to drop
both the object and the theatre of the war,
will not take upon me to determine: but
sufficient for my purpose to observe, that
the war has endured for several years, and
a plan of expence unheard of, and enor-
mously creditable; a plan proposed, not for
gainance, but merely for one vigorous
sweep the state of the German war
nearly the same; and we have not with-
standing our repeated victories, a wolf by the
I acknowledge, with pleasure, that we
prevailed in every other quarter of the world.
Our enemies sufficiently sensible of

for peace, and offer conditions, which the ministry have so far approved of, as to agree to treat upon them. What these conditions are, is not yet made known to the public; but the administration have declared, that the terms now offered are much more reasonable to Britain than those that were the foundation of the treaty last year. As I write not to justify or defend the ministers, I write without any particular information, and think myself not the less fit to express the sense of an honest man, warm with love to his country, and zealous of this great crisis, for her interest, which faction and party combine to hurt. I take for granted, that the peace now offered by France and Spain united, is in many respects better, and in no respect worse, than the peace which was so near being concluded last year, when we had no enemy but France to contend with. And is not this general outline highly satisfactory, till more is known? Is Spain nothing in the adverse scale? Is the defence of Portugal no addition to the burthen of the war? If I should adventure to guess at the terms, and enumerate upon report (and many people clamour upon no better authority) the particular advantages of the peace, I should be at a loss to know what the enemies of peace really think advantageous to this country; for their opinion, or, at least, their language, is totally changed. North America, that mighty empire, which we so lately esteemed as the basis of our trade and greatness, is now undervalued and despised: Cape Breton, conquered at a great expence, and enrolled in the territories of a former day, as a conquest so advantageous to us, and so pernicious to our enemies, hath lost all its consequence: Senegal, the first place taken from the enemy during a late administration, whose importance we heard so much of, at that time, is now depreciated as an useless, burdensome possession. In short, every thing that it is supposed we are to keep at the peace, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, is diminished to nothing; and every thing that it is imagined we are to restore, is magnified without measure. Is this the voice of truth; or is it the language of prejudice and error? Those who maintain, that we ought to keep all that we have conquered, must certainly believe that France is totally ruined, and unable to support even a languishing and defensive war: but is there any reason to believe that France is reduced so low as to surrender at discretion? To give up every thing but France itself? To give up its existence as a trading state and a maritime power? How often have we been deceived in our ideal of the weakness of France? And shall we, upon a precarious, nay an improbable supposition, run on in a career that must prove fatal to ourselves? Like Pyrrhus, we may be undone by our victories; or like Gaston de Foix we may

pursue a vanquished enemy, till we also fall in the field. I do not take upon me to say that it is impossible to raise even the immense sums required for another year: but I affirm, and call upon the enemies of peace to contradict me, that there is no certainty, no likelihood of compelling France to submit to terms better for us than those now offered, by another campaign, and another after that; and what will be the condition of this country, if the present enormous expence continues? France already feels its full distress; ours is not yet come: if the war continues, our distress is near at hand. France supports the expence of this war by an immediate and cruel taxation; we borrow immense sums, the burden of which we shall feel hereafter. Already the want of men and money is complained of in every county of this kingdom, Middlesex excepted. As the capital derives peculiar advantages from the war, is it not reasonable to suppose, that there are individuals who exclaim against a peace, from motives very different from love to their country? The partisans of former ministers conspire with the selfish and the interested, to distress the present ministry by opposing a peace, which however salutary to the public, would put an end to the gains of insatiable avarice, and cut off the hopes of criminal ambition: nay, a foreign prince, who owes so much to the bounty of this generous nation, pretends to be enraged that Great Britain presumes to take care of itself; and his insolent emissaries join in the cry against a ministry who are so singular in their politicks, as to prefer the interest of Britain to that of Germany. This is the first ministry that ever did so; and shall they be rewarded with reproach and defamation, for doing what has been so long passionately wished for, and yet despised of? Is it possible to imagine, that the people of Great Britain can be deluded to such a degree as to murmur against their Sovereign, for having a British heart and preferring the prosperity of his native country to the interest and passions of a foreign prince? A political writer of the first class has bequeathed to the world an observation, that I hope will be verified by the conduct of Englishmen upon this great occasion. "There are (says he) in every nation (whose constitution is not ruined) a number of persons who love their country. Their voice, in the beginning of troubles, is not heard; it is suppressed by the clamour of the multitude; but this voice grows louder, and louder, and becomes uppermost at last, and the state is saved." I have such confidence in the general candour and good sense of my countrymen, as to be firmly persuaded that the voice of truth and reason will soon be uppermost in Britain; that the people, though necessarily liable to delusion, will open their eyes and judge fairly for themselves; and they will then applaud

plaud that ministry, whose firmness and integrity, in spite of opposition, concluded a peace which secured to this nation immense acquisitions, and terminated the most expensive and hazardous war we were ever engaged in, with dignity and with glory. I am, &c.

Wandsworth, Sept. 5, 1762.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AFTER long debates and much wrangling, about the good or evil tendency of our German war, the advocates for it, or at least the more sensible rational part of them, seem to rest the weight of their cause upon this proposition, viz. "That this war is a war of expence, a trial of purses between the two nations, England and France; therefore, that nation which is richest in money, and highest in credit, must hold out the longest, and in the end come off conqueror," which superiority they, without any scruple, throw into the scale of England, and so they think they draw from sure and undeniable premisses, this infallible conclusion, that England, by extravagance and profusion, must conquer France, either at some near or more distant period of time.

I hope this is the last time that I shall ever have occasion to attempt a refutation of such unheard of arguments, in support of indefensible measures, which never could have been grateful to British ears; until within these five years, the honest well meaning people of England have imbibed an immoderate draught of implicit faith in one man, which hath so intoxicated their brains, as to disqualify them for judging rationally of the measures pursued by him; I will therefore beg your indulgence, to examine carefully the proposition abovementioned, with its consequences.

At the first appearance, it sets the two nations upon no better footing than two men, who are reported to have been bitter enemies to each other, and both on a voyage in one ship; in the course of the voyage, a violent storm arising, and the vessel being in great danger of sinking, the two adversaries having placed themselves one at the bow, and the other near the stern, the latter enquired of the commander, or some officer, which end of the Ship would sink first; being answered, the bow would go down first, he replied, "No matter for drowning myself, since I am to have the pleasure of seeing my bitter enemy sink before me." Poor shortlived revenge! But those gentlemen seem to forget, that the French purse has actually failed; they have broke as we have been credibly informed, and, at that very time, discovered no inclination for discontinuing the war, but rather redoubled their efforts: what has been may be again; the French may break again, and yet not give out in the field; and if their army be too large for the French treasury to

pay, it is not the less able to maintain itself at the expence of the country where it may be journ: And thus, when they have got into the way of breaking, they may repeat the experiment seven times, or oftener, if need be: Where then shall we fix the issue of this trial of purses? Shall we set it at a time when Lewis shall not have a louis d'or, nor be trusted with a ducat? But let us consider, when Lewis cannot be trusted with a shilling, his revenues will then come in cleared of deduction; and then, forbid it heaven! should the French learn economy, where will your trial of purses end? We, whose being as a community depends upon public faith and honour, cannot, in common prudence, stake our all, in such an unequal chance, against a faithless, bankrupt nation of slaves, whose character is scandal proof.

Furthermore, let us suppose the French act upon the same principles and plan, with the same honour and good faith to their creditors as we do, let us also imagine we should at last by a constant and unwearied pursuit, run down our game, and in short worry the French fox, so that he should never more molest our hen-roost; according to the doctrine above laid down, it must be with a severe and painful trial of our strength, a stretching of our purse, not without danger of tearing it: And with all this struggle we shall have conquered but one enemy: Will these gentlemen insure us, that in the course of this ruinous warfare, we shall not raise up enemies besides the Spaniards, who, having fattened themselves at our expence, may come upon us, just gasping and panting over our conquered adversary, and complete our ruin? This is far from being an imaginary danger: Have we not met with unexampled insults and threatenings from those who were allied to us by blood, and those who owe their existence, as a free people, to our beneficent nation? Did not a storm arise in a neighbouring maritime province, which could hardly be restrained from bursting into an open rupture against us, even during the administration of that famous minister, whom our populace so implicitly admire? If they could thus be show themselves in the zenith of our power and success, what must be expected from them in the hour of distress, if ever they should find us exhausted in our finances, and wearied out with a ruinous war? Away then with such paltry arguments in defence of a cause that is no longer to be defended, than while Englishmen shut their eyes against common sense, and their own true interest.

Let me remove one objection, that may be drawn from my mentioning above the purse, as if I meant we owed all to one man; I believe, if officers and men claim each their share of the honour, and the Statesmen, in their several departments, enjoy their part of the same, little more would be left to that one man, than would have pertained to any other

in the same office, so undisturbed as he was in his department.

But supposing all the success of the present war to have been achieved by the skill, prowess and dexterity of one man, and supposing it had been obtained for half the number of millions of money it has cost us, and half of the effusion of British blood: I would beg every sensible dispassionate man seriously to look over, and carefully consider every article of the ultimatum, exhibited by that minister to the French, and then let them find out the blessed fruits that England was like to reap from this glorious successful war: By pointing out the valuable conditions stipulated in favour of England, they will crown the reputation of the minister, as a peace-maker, without which a successful warrior is no better than a butcher of the human race. It is amazing to see what a hue and cry is raised among the multitude, about the supposed articles of the approaching peace, as if the whole commercial interest of Great Britain, its strength and wealth, were already sacrificed to our enemies, without any good authority for such a suspicion: These evil surmises, and malevolent rumours, must arise from some discontented faction, who rather wish than fear the truth of those things, that their own importance and ill-grounded popularity may be kept afloat upon the minds of the credulous multitude: but those gentlemen, if endowed with a small spark of modesty, would blush to talk of a peace, good or bad, who had the leading part in the ever memorable negotiation of 1761. It would shock the credulity of the next generation to be told that a minister continued to be the favourite of the people, who after repeated offers to the French to cede them the freedom of

the Newfoundland fishery, to restore the sugar islands and Africa, to leave the East-Indies unsettled, as a bone of contention between the two companies (a sure means of rekindling the war immediately) and after all this insisted on the continuance of the German war without limitation. If this could be called a good peace; what do you mean by a bad peace? May the Almighty grant our present peace-makers may better understand their business! These remarks are not to justify them in doing wrong, if they pursue the same erroneous steps, because a popular man did so; let them remember, "That one man had better steal a horse, than another look over a hedge." Nothing will justify them but their own prudent, upright, and spirited conduct, which I pray the Almighty to enable them to display in the brightest manner, at this most critical juncture, for the welfare of Great Britain, and of the human species. Your, &c.

BREMAN, PHILANTHROPOS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Aug. 15, 1762.

In answer to the algebraical problem in your last Magazine, you may insert the following general rule, viz.

$$n^2 \times n + 2 \times n + 1 = n^3 + 2n^2 + n$$

 the number required when n is made equal to 2 and q any number whatsoever, as for example: $n=2$
 and $q=1$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 1 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 2 = 8 + 8 + 2 = 18$
 and $q=2$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 4 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 4 = 8 + 8 + 4 = 20$
 and $q=3$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 9 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 9 = 8 + 8 + 9 = 25$
 and $q=4$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 16 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 16 = 8 + 8 + 16 = 32$
 and $q=5$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 25 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 25 = 8 + 8 + 25 = 41$
 and $q=6$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 36 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 36 = 8 + 8 + 36 = 52$
 and $q=7$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 49 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 49 = 8 + 8 + 49 = 65$
 and $q=8$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 64 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 64 = 8 + 8 + 64 = 80$
 and $q=9$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 81 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 81 = 8 + 8 + 81 = 97$
 and $q=10$. $2^2 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 + 100 = 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 100 = 8 + 8 + 100 = 116$
 I beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient humble servant, W.R.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

CHESTER, Aug. 23. Saturday at noon the Cherokee chiefs, attended by their interpreter, and Mr. Montague, agent for Virginia, arrived at the camp near this city: they quitted their coach at Lord Bruce's tent, and were elegantly entertained at the Whitehall Inn. In the evening they went to a play, Saturday morning they left the French prisoners in this striking ground of the battle of the Clouds, and proceeded to the house of the late Lord Bruce, where they were politely received by the

warden and masters at the college. This morning the Whitehall regiment went thro' their evolutions in a manner peculiar to themselves. They were the first troops the Indians had seen since their arrival in England, and have established in them the highest opinion of the military genius of this country. They proceeded on their journey to Portsmouth, at noon, expressing the extreme satisfaction in their reception at this place.

Portsmouth, August 24. This evening Mr. Montague conducted to this place the Cherokee chiefs, and their attendants and interpreter: they went immediately to the play, and this morning

morning saw the fortifications, ships, and dockyard, which struck them with such astonishment, as they could not find words to represent. Their general observation on being shewn these great objects was, "That their English brethren can do every thing." They were very politely entertained by Mrs. Brett, at the dock-yard, with variety of fruits and wines, went on board the Epreuve frigate (the same they came over in) about ten, and the wind being fair, sailed immediately. (See p. 445.)

St. James's, August 25. This day his excellency M. Boreel, ambassador Extraordinary from the states general, had a private audience of his majesty.

And afterwards M. Amfincke, Syndic, and M. Reake, Senator, of Hamburg, had a private audience of leave of his majesty.

The 26th of August was assembled a court martial on board his majesty's ship Duke, in Hamoaze, to enquire into the conduct of captain George Bowyer, late commander of his majesty's cutter the Swifture, which was taken by the Menic privateer, belonging to St. Maloes, of 22 guns, when captain Bowyer was most honourably acquitted.

Admiralty Office, August 28. Captain St. John, of his majesty's sloop the Hazard, gives an account, in his letter of the 7th instant, off Zealand, of his having, on the 15th, taken the Savage, a French cutter privateer, of four swivel guns and 15 men, belonging to Dunkirk, which had been out four days, and taken the sloop Robert, John Hunt master, belonging to Ipswich, which captain St. John has retaken; but the privateer being very leaky, he was obliged to sink her.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4.

A proclamation was issued for the meeting of the parliament on Nov. 9. then to sit for the dispatch of business.

SUNDAY, 5.

The duke of Bedford, set out for France, with a grand retinue.

TUESDAY, 7.

A fire broke out, at two in the morning, in the Press-yard in Newgate, which caused great consternation in the neighbourhood. It raged for two hours and an half, and destroyed a building next to the College of Physicians. Capt. Ogle a lunatic, confined for a murder committed some years since, and one Smith, confined for robbing the stables of ad. masters perished in the flames. None of the prisoners escaped in the confusion.

Five East India ships arrived in the Downs, 1 from Bombay and the others from Coast and Bay.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Obryen, of his Majesty's ship Woolwich, to Mr. Cleveland dated Sept. 8. 1762, off the Isle of Wight.

"I am sorry I have occasion to say it, but since I have been in service, and this is the

13th convoy I have been with this war, I never saw masters of merchant ships behave so ill, with the greatest disregard to signals and his majesty's colours; and with the assistance of the Crescent and Falkland we could not keep them in order, nor did they ever obey a signal that was not repeated more than once, and the gunner's expence will shew how great has been the consumption of powder.

FRIDAY, 10.

The duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador, arrived in town.

SATURDAY, 11.

St. James's. On Wednesday evening the ceremony of christening his royal highness the prince of Wales was performed in the great council chamber of his majesty's palace, by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, his most serene highness the reigning duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, (represented by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household) being godfathers, and her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales being godmother. The young prince was named George Augustus Frederick.

MONDAY, 13.

Two old houses, in Shoemaker-Row, Blackfriars, fell down, and many persons were hurt thereby.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

A house, in Great Pulteney street, Golden Square, was consumed by Fire, and two or three persons perished in the flames.

The duke de Nivernois, had his first audience of his majesty, and afterwards dined with the earl of Egremont.

THURSDAY, 16.

The duke de Nivernois had an audience of her majesty, and soon after of the rest of the royal family.

FRIDAY, 17.

Court at St. James's. It is this day ordered by his majesty in council, that the parliament, which was to meet on Tuesday the ninth of November next, be prorogued to Thursday the eleventh day of November next. Then to meet for the dispatch of business.

It is this day ordered, by his majesty in council, that in the morning and evening prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the public service, as well in the occasional offices, as in the book of common prayer, where the royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following order shall be observed, viz.

"Our gracious queen Charlotte, their royal highnesses George prince of Wales, the princess dowager of Wales, and all the royal family."

SATURDAY, 18.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Kello, for forging a draught of bank, and James Collins and James Wham, for robberies near Pancras, received sentence of death.

death: 18 were sentenced to be transported for 7 years, and 1 for 14 years, one was burnt in the head, and 1 privately whipped.

[John Kello, otherwise Hineman, capitally convicted as above, published as true, a forged draft, for payment of 1000l. purporting to be the draft of Mr. William Partridge on Mess. Amyand and Co. with intent to defraud the said Mess. Amyand and Co. The brother Joseph, late a clerk to a factor in Aldermanbury, and who he had drawn in to be a principal in the forgery, was a most material evidence against him, and disclosed the whole scene, which was deeply laid; and through forged letters, &c. to an agent of Mr. Partridge's, with whom Joseph lodged (where he found an opportunity of getting at one of Mr. Partridge's real, though useless drafts, which serving as a copy) contrived to make him the sole transactor and receiver of the 1000l. bank note, which, although he took the greatest precaution, he was obliged to leave inclosed in a letter at a coffee house for the person for whose use he imagined he had received it. The remainder of the evidence was as clear as possibly could be, and confirmed every article of Joseph's. The trial lasted upwards of six hours.]

MONDAY, 20.

The Thames rose, at night, to a considerable height, though it was a dead calm, near Cotton's, Hayes's, &c. wharfs, and was agitated in a surprising manner.

TUESDAY, 21.

Their majesties set out from St. James's for Windsor to be present at the installation of the new knights of the garter.

THURSDAY, 23.

At a general court of the Bank, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was agreed to for the interest and profits for the half year, ending Oct. 10, next: The warrants to be made payable on Oct. 14.

His royal highness prince William and the earl of Bute, were installed Knights of the Garter, at Windsor, with great magnificence. (See p. 509.) [For an account of the whole ceremony of the installations of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, see our Vol. for 1750, p. 243-245.]

SATURDAY, 25.

Their majesties and the royal family returned to town from Windsor.

The bounties and rewards to seamen, &c. are ordered to be continued till the 30th of Nov. next.

On the 4th of Aug. Lord Tyraway, arrived in town from Portugal.

The king has granted a pension to the learned Dr. Kennicott.

A large Fleet, near 200 sail, is arrived from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

The fleet from the Baltick is also arrived, but the convoy, the Humber man of war of 40 guns, is driven on shore and lost in Yarmouth roads.

An old house lately fell down in Goswell street; but no lives were lost.

A fine new monument is opened in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of the worthy Dr. Hales.

By an express from Commodore Moore in the Downs to the Admiralty, we have the following particulars of an engagement with the Dutch: that the Hunter sloop fell in with a Dutch man of war of 36 guns, and four merchantmen under convoy; the sloop went to examine the merchantmen, but the Dutch man of war would not allow her; but she discovering the Diana and Chester, made signals of an enemy's being in sight. Upon our ships joining, a short council of war was held, after which a boat with several men was sent to the Dutch ships; but upon the boat's approach, the Dutch fired a large gun with small shot at the boat, and wounded one man. The Diana hailed the Dutchman, to know if he knew what he was about; he answered he did, better than the English, and could answer for his conduct; upon which the Diana fired a gun at him, to bring him too, which the Dutch answered with a broadside; from thence a general engagement began, which lasted 15 minutes, when the Dutch struck, and are all brought into the Downs; they are loaded with contraband goods, from Havre for Brest. The Dutch had nine killed and wounded, and the Dutch Captain his nose shot off.

His majesty has offered his pardon to any one of the persons concerned (except the person who committed the robbery) in breaking into the house of Mr. William Carpenter, tallow-chandler, in Bishopsgate-street, and taking thereout 870l. in bank notes, and seven guineas in cash; and Mr. Carpenter has offered a reward of 10l. on conviction of the offender, and a reward of 200l. to be paid on return of the bank notes, or in proportion for any part of them.

His majesty has also offered his pardon in the same manner to the persons concerned in breaking open and robbing the house of Mr. Hudson, watch-maker, in Leadenhall-street, and afterwards setting it on fire to prevent a discovery; and the alderman and common-council of the ward of Aldgate have offered a reward of 50l. for the discoverers, except the person who committed the fact.

For the discovery of the persons guilty of the late riots and excesses at Manchester, his majesty promises his most gracious pardon to any two of them, who shall discover their, his, or her accomplice, or accomplices; and a reward of fifty pounds will be paid besides by the constables of Manchester, to each of the persons making such discovery. (See p. 398.)

Addressees, on the birth of the prince of Wales, have been presented from Taunton, Dover, Shropshire, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, Or-

ford, Richmond in Yorkshire, Winchester, New Sarum, Westmoreland, York, Southampton county, Radnorshire, Cambridge, Lymington, Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, Pembrokeshire, Hythe, Edinburgh, Berwick, Shaftesbury, Dorchester, Gloucestershire, Brecknockshire, Berks, Worcester, Bath, Norwich, Maidenhead, Newcastle on Tyne, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, clergy of London and Westminster, county of Middlesex, Westminster, Dublin, Lincolnshire, Cheshire, Monmouthshire, Worcestershire, Lincoln, Kent, Harwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Nottingham, Lyme-Regis, Bridgwater, Windsor, and Great Grimsby. (See p. 448.)

Twenty cottages have been burnt, at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

At the clergy's sons feast at Bristol, above 332*l.* was collected.

At the triennial meeting at Hereford, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poor clergy, 257*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* was collected.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to April 26 next.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

This night, about a quarter before Eight, Capt. Hervey of the Dragon man of war, and Capt. Nugent, of the land forces, arrived in town with the agreeable news, that the Havanna surrendered on the 14th of August. This may be depended on. The particulars will be given in our next.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Hampden Packet, of eight carriage Guns and thirty Men, Captain John Broad, stationed between Faro and Gibraltar, dated at Gibraltar, Aug. 2.

"SIR,
WHEN we came off Teneriff we had a prospect of eleven privateers, all coming down in order of battle; the Commodore was a Barco-longo, of eight guns and sixty men: his second was a xebeque, of the same number of guns and men; these two led the van; five others of a lesser size came a little astern of the Commodore, the other four of 25 or 30 men each, with one gun in the prow, brought up the rear: the engagement began at 11 o'clock, and at half past one they haul'd their wind and returned from whence they came, and left us to proceed to Gibraltar, where we arrived about three o'clock, without one man either killed or hurt.

Our sails and rigging are greatly damaged. The soldiers on the quarter-deck behaved extremely well, and fired 16 rounds each, which did great execution, as they took aim and never discharged in vain.

No persons could behave better on our side, nor worse on the part of the Spaniards; we were so near Gibraltar, that some of the inhabitants were spectators all the time, and at

our coming ashore caressed us greatly, and the men of war sent their surgeons to assist us, but happily for us, their services then were not wanted. By a Spanish boat that arrived here the night after the engagement, I hear they had four men killed and eight wounded: the Commodore is shot through the right arm."

A letter from Madrid says, "The Pallas English frigate, of 36 guns, attacked two of our Xebeques, the one of 32 guns, the other of 24 guns, just at the entrance of the Port of Cadiz, the 23d of July; when the Xebeques had five men killed and seven wounded: on slipping their cables, to get further in, to the bay, the enemy's frigate pursued them, and kept a constant fire upon those vessels who returned several discharges from their artillery; but their cannon was of too small a bore to hurt the enemy. Towards evening the Pallas sheered off, seeing the Dragon man of war, which was at anchor at the bottom of the bay, preparing to come to the assistance of the two Xebeques."

The celebrated Dr. Storck, author of the Treatise on the Medicinal Virtues of Hemlock, hath lately published a small treatise, proving from experiments made on himself, that the Thorn-Apple (*pomme epineuse*) Habane, and Wolfsbane, which have hitherto been considered as poisons, may be taken inwardly with safety and advantage.

A French gentleman, one Mr. Anquetil de Perron, excited by Dr. Hyde's learned book of the religion of the ancient Persians, took a resolution of going into the East-Indies, in order to converse with the Parsees or remains of the ancient Persians, who are settled in the neighbourhood of Surat, with a view of making himself master of their learned language, and obtaining from them the Zendavasta, which contains the original writings of their lawgiver Zerdusht or Zoroaster. In this singular design, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue of long journeys through mountainous and desert countries, several violent Fits of sickness, and all the perils of war, then raging in India, he, by an indefatigable zeal in a great measure succeeded. This appears by a narrative of his travels lately presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which he has given a distinct relation of his travels, of his intercourse with the Parsees, his learning their ancient language, and his making himself master of many valuable manuscripts which contain a treasure of oriental learning hitherto unknown in Europe.

The town of Scarborough in New England has received great damage by fire.

The king has made a present of 400*l.* to the king's college in New-York and 200*l.* to the colleges in Philadelphia &c.

There have been this season brought to the filature in Georgia, upwards of 15,000*lb.* weight of cocoons, which is three thousand pounds.

ounds more than were ever produced there in any former year. A convincing proof that the culture of silk in that province is neither a jobb nor a chimerical project.

The 27th instant, Henry Bankes, Esq; was elected Alderman of Cordwainers ward, in the room of William Alexander, Esq; deceased.

The ceremonies observed at the installation of Prince William and the Earl of Bute, were the same as usual on such occasions. The installation was preceded, indeed, by the ceremony of the bishop of Salisbury's taking the oaths as chancellor of the order, after which his majesty put the gold chain with the badge, about his neck, and delivered the purse to him, &c. When the sovereign and the knights had retired to their stalls, Garter with the usual reverences, took up the banner of the late sovereign, and holding it up, immediately Clarenceux and Norroy, kings of arms, joined, and making their reverences, repaired to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and his royal highness the duke of York, the two senior knights; who thereupon joined, and making their reverences together, received the banner from Garter, and being preceded by the two kings of arms, advanced to the first step, or haut-pas, where they repeated their reverences, and coming to the rails made one to the altar; then kneeling, they delivered the banner to the prelate, who assisted by the prebends, placed it upright at the south-end of the altar.

In the mean time, according to his majesty's particular directions, all the other knights, attending the offering of the sovereign's banner, advanced from under their banners, and made their double reverences: The two knights who made the offering returning with reverences as before under their banners.

The sword of the late sovereign was then delivered by Garter to their royal highnesses, and offered in like manner; and then the helm and crest; which being done, their royal highnesses returned, and went into their stalls.

After the two new knights were installed, divine service began.

And at the words of the offertory, *Let your light so shine*, the organs playing, the officers of the wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps before the altar, and black rod making his obeisances, went up to the rails of the altar, on the right side, where he received from the yeoman of the wardrobe, a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the yeoman, he laid down for the sovereign to kneel upon.

In the mean time Garter summoned the knights from their stalls, beginning with the senior, each knight making his reverences in his stall, and repeating the same with his companion in the choir, retired under his banner. All the knights standing under their banners.

The sovereign, making his reverence to the altar, descended from his stall, and then making another reverence, proceeded to the offering.

As the procession passed the duke of Newcastle, the senior knight (not of the blood royal) who was to deliver the offering to the sovereign, he came from under his banner, placing himself a little behind his majesty on the right side and coming against the lord chamberlain's stall, he came from under his banner, going on the left side of his majesty.

The sovereign coming to the rails of the altar, black rod delivered the offering on his knee to the knight, who presented it to the sovereign; and his majesty taking off his cap, and kneeling, put the offering into the bason held by the prelate, assisted by the prebends.

The sovereign then rising, made one reverence to the altar, and being in his stall, another: the lord chamberlain, and the knights who delivered the offering, retiring behind their banners, when they came opposite to them in the return.

Dinner being ended, the knights placed themselves on either side, at the upper end of the hall; and grace being said by the prelate, and the sovereign having washed, the knights all together made their reverences to his majesty, who put off his cap and re-saluted them: and a procession was made back to the presence chamber, in the same order they came from thence.

In their return from Windsor, their majesties visited Eton College, were received with the usual honours, and his majesty left them a present of 230 l.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 28. **M**ESS. Coussemakers, of the Pay-office, were married to the two Miss Coussemakers.

29. Mr. Thomas Kilburn, an eminent broker, was married to Mrs. Tilman.

Sept. 2. Nath. Barrett, Esq; to Miss Sally Edwards.

Major Gen. Petiot, to Miss Kenmuir.

3. Sir Brian Broughton Delves, bart. to Miss Hill.

4. Tho. Ravenshaw, Esq; to Miss Anne Wilmot.

7. William Colegrave, Esq; to Miss Manby.

William Franklin, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Downes.

14. Hammond Crosse, Esq; to Mrs. Le Cross.

23. Mr. John Rogers, to Miss Neal.

Rev. Dr. Hall, to Miss Eliz. Carfan.

Aug. 26. Mrs. Woodhouse, wife of the rector of Slinsbury, in Dorsetshire, was delivered of three sons and one daughter.

Sept. 6. Countess of Donegall, of a son.

10. Lady Jane Matthew, of a son.

13. Lady of Thomas Horner, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 26. **SAMUEL CASTER** of Wigmore in Kent, Esq; Dr. Bate, an eminent physician.
- Sept. 7. Hon. Mrs. Coventry, aunt to the present Earl of Coventry.
- Rt. Hon. the Countess of Breadalbin.
- Sir Philip Harvey, bart.
5. Sir James Hamilton, of Rose-hall, in North-Britain, bart.
6. William Humphreys, of Lewisham, Esq;
12. Mr. Charles Hague, merchant.
13. Rt. Rev. Dr. George Lavington, Lord Bishop of Exeter, aged 79.
14. Wentworth Odiarne, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons.
- Dr. de Castro Sarmiento, an eminent physician and F. R. S.
15. Robert Matthison, Esq; a page of the King's bed-chamber.
16. Rev. Dr. David Jennings, a dissenting minister.
- Samuel Underhill, of Hounslow Heath, Esq;
17. Rev. Dr. Wilcox, master of Clare-hall, Cambridge.
- Signior Francisco Geminiani, the famous performer on the violin, aged 96.
18. Richard Mead, Esq; son of the late famous Dr. Mead.
21. John Sargent, of Deptford, Esq; a clerk of the Privy-seal.
- Philip Brooke, of Nafton in Suffolk, Esq;
- Edward Griffith, Esq; formerly Water-Bailiff, of this city, aged 81.
- Capt. Tho. Hill, an elder brother of the Trinity-house.
24. William Alexander, Esq; Alderman of Cordwainer's Ward.
- Samuel Loman of Tooting, Esq;
- Lifter Fell, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant.
- Tho. Fairchild, of Turnham-Green, Esq;
26. Mr. Charles Meredith, an eminent hatter and hosiery, and a common-council-man for the ward of Farringdon without.
- Lately. John Edward Williamson, of Queen's Square, Esq;
- Andrew McAulay, Esq; a merchant at Leith.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel Coolley, B.A. was presented to the vicarage of Elmsbury, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Dowling to the rectory of Brickley, in Nottinghamshire.—Dr. Musgrave, to the vicarage of Barking, in Essex.—Mr. Cheere, to the vicarage of White Roeding, in Essex.—Mr. Postons, to the rectory of Wittricham, in Kent.—Mr. Tourney, to the vicarage of Hougham, near Dover.—Mr. Matthews, to the rectory of Burton, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Wrench, to the vicarage of Oulton, in Norfolk.—Dr. Jortin, to the living of Kensington.—Mr. Allen, to the living

of Ifield, in Sussex.—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Connington, in Cambridgeshire.—A dispensation passed the seals to enable Rev. Henry Warner, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Effingham with the rectory of Farningham, in Surry.—To enable Richard Forth, M. A. to hold the rectory of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of All Saints, in Lincolnshire.—To enable Tho. Lister, M. A. to hold the rectory of Drayton, in Leicestershire, with the rectory of Weddington, in Warwickshire.

[The rest of the Lists, in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRINCE Charles of Saxony is like to be disappointed as to his claim to the Duchy of Courland, to which he was promoted by the late Czarina, for on the 5th of last month, M. Simolin, the Russian minister at Munich, received orders to signify to the regency of the Duchy, that they must reinstate the Duke of Biron, as the present Czarina had resolved to support his pretensions; which is a proof that her sentiments with regard to the king of Prussia, are now very different from what they seemed to be by her first manifesto* and the reason for this change will appear from what follows:

Stettin Aug. 20. As soon as the emperor Peter III. was dead, orders were given to commence the war against us, and it was signified by a manifesto, dated the 16th of July, to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Prussia, that notwithstanding the emperor had engaged them from the oath of allegiance they had sworn to the late empress, they would be obliged to render new homage to the present one.

The next day some of the Senators examined, in the presence of the empress, the extraordinary correspondence of the emperor with the king of Prussia, when they made no doubt but they should find there wherewithal to justify the hatred they bore to Frederick; but to their great surprize, they found just the contrary of what they expected. The emperor had discovered to his majesty all his projects, and consulted him about the greatest part of them, especially about one that concerned the empress herself, and tended to have made her unhappy if it had been put in execution.

The king's letters contained the most wholesome counsel, viz. he advised the emperor,

First, To stay in his dominions, and not to come into Germany.

2dly. To look upon his subjects and children, and to give them no just cause of complaints.

3dly. To make no alterations in the fundamental laws of the country.

4thly. To maintain the clergy, and religion in the same state he had found them in.

* See before, p. 435.

761. 5thly. To desist from a war with Denmark.

6thly. Not to undertake any thing against the empress, who, they say, was in danger of being put into a monastery. At this she burst out into tears of gratitude, and declared, she must either be a monster, or bear to the king of Prussia as much affection as she had shown to him before. Hereupon all the future orders were countermanded, Prussia and Pomerania are ours again, and Frederick's wisdom, magnanimity, and other qualities, which cannot be expressed, have saved him and us from greater calamities than those we have already suffered.

The Austrian garrison of Schweidnitz offered on the 22d ult. to surrender, upon condition of their marching out with the honours of war &c; but his Prussian majesty refused to grant any terms but that of their being prisoners; so that the place still holds out, according to the accounts published in our Gazette, dated Sept. 25 which were as follow:

Breslaw, Sept. 5. On the night between the 1st and 2d instant, the mine, or Globe de Compression, as it is called, was played off, but not with the success that was expected; owing, in part, to its being placed at too great a distance, and partly to the vigorous resistance made by the besieged, who sallied out in the night between the 29th and 30th of August, and destroyed part of the gallery of the mine, by rolling of bombs, and other combustibles into it, to which they set fire. This damage was, however, repaired the next day; and the night between the 31st of August and the 1st instant, the garrison made three different sorties, but without success. The Prussians have begun to work upon another mine, which, it is expected, will be finished in a few days. We do not hear that the commandant of Schweidnitz has made any new proposals of capitulation, since the rejection of those which he offered before to his Prussian majesty.

Breslaw, Sept. 8. Count Daun continues quiet with his army in the county of Glatz, and keeps possession of the Eul-Gebury, and some other heights on the frontiers of Silesia.

The king of Prussia remains at Peterwalda; and no alteration of any moment has been made in the position of his army since the 18th of last month.

The troops that form the siege, suffer much by the enemies fire. We hear that they have been reinforced by some battalions, as the garrison is reckoned to consist of full nine thousand men. The miners are preparing with all expedition, the second mine; which is said will be finished by the 11th or 12th instant.

Nothing of importance has happened since our last between the Austrian and Prussian armies in Saxony; but there has been a brisk skirmish in Hesse between the French army under the prince of Conde and that of the allies

under the hereditary prince of Brunswick, of which our Gazette gave us the following account:

Hague Sept. 7. The prince of Conde, having retired successively as far back as Friedberg, in order to make a junction with the marshals Soubise and d'Estrees, abandoned even the heights near that town, and marched to Rodheim on the 29th past, on which day the hereditary prince arrived at Wolfersheim. His highness thought it necessary to put general Luckner forward on the 30th to those high grounds, whilst he marched with his main body to Assenheim. On his march, he was informed that a large body of the French were returning towards Friedberg; and being desirous to get before them, he altered his plan and instead of continuing his march to Assenheim determined to support general Luckner. He had then no reason to imagine that the prince of Conde had been reinforced, though it afterwards appeared that the grand army of France was at hand to support him.

The hereditary prince's infantry attacked with the greatest bravery, and, in a short time, drove the French, who were posted upon the steep mountain called Johannsberg, into the plain below. Having there been considerably reinforced, the French renewed the attack with advantage, and obliged the allies to repass the Wetter. In the retreat, the hereditary prince, who was rallying the troops, was wounded in the hip, but the wound is declared by the surgeons not to be dangerous. Prince Ferdinand, upon the first report of the hereditary prince's being engaged, marched with a considerable part of his army from his camp at Nidda, to support him, and arrived time enough to prevent the French from pursuing their advantage, which consists in the loss of 7 or 800 men on the part of the allies, who were made prisoners, and seven small field pieces. The number of killed and wounded on either side is not yet known; but we hear that the count de Guiche was taken by the allies. The rest of the confederate army came up the next morning, and prince Ferdinand's headquarters were on the 1st instant at Bingenheim, upon the river Horloff, at a small distance from the French. The only British troops engaged in this action, were, according to the accounts received here, major general Elliot's dragons, and the picquets under lord Frederick Cavendish.

Brunswick, Sept. 7. The accounts which we have received from the surgeons, who attend the hereditary prince, represent his serene highness to be in a fair way of doing well. He had a fever for two days which was pretty violent; but as the suppuration came on, both the fever and the pain abated. The ball entered on the right side, a little above the hip-bone, which it grazed; and came out in the back part of his body, about four inches below.

And

And by our Gazette of the 25th we have the following accounts from the French and allied armies in Hesse:

Hague, Sept. 17. We hear from the army, that in order to prevent the French from disturbing the siege of Cassel, if it should be determined to undertake it, his serene highness prince Ferdinand had marched from Staden to Grunberg, and from thence to Kirchayn upon the Ohme, where his head quarters were on the 14th instant, the army extending from that place to Ernesthausen, lieutenant general Luckner occupies Frankenberg upon the Upper Eder. In consequence of prince Ferdinand's motions, the French armies have continued to march by their left, and having passed the Lahne in the neighbourhood of Gießen, arrived on the 13th near Marbourg. The prince of Conde encamped at Goseln, and general de Levis at Wetter.

The hereditary prince, who had been removed to Homburg near Fritzlar, continued in a fair way of recovery.

Hague, Sept. 21. The French armies under the marshals d'Etrees, de Soubise, and the prince of Conde, having in vain attempted to disturb the march of the confederates from the Horloff to the Ohme, have been obliged to stop short in the neighbourhood of Marbourg. In their different attempts upon the rear guard, which prince Ferdinand conducted in person, they were always repulsed with loss; and, notwithstanding the excessive badness of the roads, occasioned by violent rains, every thing arrived in order in the camp of Kirchayn, except a few pontoon carriages, and some waggons, which broke down, and were ordered to be burnt.

The design of the French appeared to be to get round the right of prince Ferdinand, through the country of Waldeck; for which purpose the prince of Conde had been employed to open march routes towards Frankenberg upon the Eder, which served for the march of the confederate army instead of theirs, prince Ferdinand having marched on the 16th, by those routes to Wetter, where the French had a garrison, which was driven out, and the prince of Conde obliged to repass the Lahne. His serene highness encamped at Wetter the same day, and his head quarters were still there on the 17th. A large detachment which the enemy had pushed forward from their right, between Ziegenhayn and Neustad, had been likewise repulsed.

And the same Gazetee gives us the following accounts of the war in Portugal:

Lisbon, Aug. 31. The garrison of Almeida surrendered to the Spaniards the 25th, having capitulated upon condition of not serving against Spain for six months. They made a much better defence than was expected, considering the bad state of the place.

Windor Castle, Sept. 21. This day Capt. Singleton arrived here from Portugal, with the following letter from the marshal count

de la Lippe, to the earl of Egremont.

"My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having detached brigadier general Burgoyne with his regiment, and 17 companies of grenadiers, to make an attack upon Valencia d'Alcantara, (where according to information, that in all probability was to be depended upon, the enemy had formed large magazines of flour and forage) This officer executed his operation with so much conduct and valour, that having entered the place first at the head of his own regiment, gallantly conducted by Colonel Somerville, sword in hand, and afterwards dislodged the enemy's infantry, after an obstinate resistance, out of the houses, by the valourous behaviour of the British grenadiers under Lord Pulteney's command, the Spanish regiment of Seville was entirely destroyed: a major general, one colonel, one captain, five lieutenants, three stand of colours, and all the private men were taken that escaped the sword. The information about the magazine proved groundless; but the general officer was to have entered Alentego in a few days, with a considerable corps d'armee, and was then employed in reconnoitring the entrances into that province.

The loss of the British troops, who had the principal share in the affair, is luckily but inconsiderable, and consists in lieutenant Beck of Colonel Frederick's, one serjeant, and three private, killed; two serjeants, one drummer, eighteen private, wounded; ten horses killed, and two wounded.

The British troops behaved upon this occasion with as much generosity, as courage: and it deserves admiration, that in an affair of this kind, the town and the inhabitants suffered very little; which is owing to the good order brigadier Burgoyne kept up even in the heat of the action.

This success would probably have been attended with more, if circumstances that could not well be expected, had not retarded the march of 16 Portuguese battalions, and three regiments of cavalry.

The bearer of this is captain Singleton, who distinguished himself very much in the affair: and I take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I am, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble Servant

The Reigning Count de Sebaumbourg Lippe
Nisa, August 30, 1762.

In the mean time our negotiations for a peace seem to be far advanced, otherwise we would not have allowed the elector of Cologne to be chosen bishop of Munster, which he unanimously was on the 16th instant; and in the last advices from Frankfort on the Main dated Sept. 8, it is said: we have just heard that an armistice is about to be read at the head of the two armies.